New Evidence Pamplet on Assasination of JFK and Witnesses by Internal Government Conspiracy

This PDF pamphlet online where I update it. https://archive.org/download/genoracketeering_202001/NewEvidenceCIAhomocidejKFandWitnesss.pdf and my books this isi drawn from and in turn draw from other books and works. https://archive.org/download/genoracketeering_202001/Megatab.zip

Excerpts that Lee Bowers account was correct, he was assasinated, then more evidence including deathbed confessions corroborating each other.,

Chauncey Marvin Holt Died as a Revelor

Chauncey Marvin Holt - The Tramp
Karyn Holt-Harcourt • 5.2K views
This video project was done to support the admission of Chauncey Holt as being photographed in Dealey Plaza on November 23, 1963...

https://youtu.be/tjlSjBlIn-E?si=KSIb_l-_hMmgo2XG

Self-Portrait of a Scoundrel retrieved from https://www.amazon.com/Self-Portrait-Scoundrel-Chauncey-Holt/dp/1937584372 and copied or modified to here

by Chauncey Marvin HOlt

Appendix B

Transcript: Spooks, Hoods & the Hidden Elite

CH: I always kept in touch. If Meyer Lansky or any of his group wanted something of me, they certainly did not hesitate to ask.

Caribbean Crossfire

> "We had been operating a Murder Inc. in the Caribbean." - Lyndon B. Johnson

CH: When Castro landed up in the Escambray mountains to start his revolution, he got some aid from Lansky, simply because Lansky was sort of hedging his bet. As a matter of fact Lansky had an agreement with Castro that if he took over the government, he let him continue operating the casino's. When Castro seized power in 1959 he let them operate for about two months and then confiscated the hotels.

So naturally they were interested in getting back into Cuba. Lansky himself had personally a 1 million dollar contract on Castro. So here we had these people, the mob and we had the CIA all trying to get rid of Castro.

VO: Cuba wasn't the only interest. So was the Dominican Republic and its dictator Rafael Trujillo.

[and]

CH: We had 2 types of aliases. You had floating aliases that more than one agent used and a number of aliases with a picture. I used Charles Hormley, Robert Ralston, Marvin Hoyt, which is not too far from my own name. However, as far as a deep cover agents I had three deep cover aliases with vigorous scrutiny.

The one that I used the longest time was John R. Moon, I used Kearney L. Sigler, and I used Dean Rutz.

VO: The CIA had not been in business too long but already had a clear target: Guatemala. Chauncey assumed a new identity and began training for his mission at a secret CIA base in [Tuscon] Arizona [Grace Ranch owned by Peter Licovoli].

CH: So I became Robert Ralston and I had all these credentials in that name. So I went out to Arana, which is a big base, well it wasn't as big in those years, which was right near Tucson, and which the CIA used. I went out to get more training in preparation for going down to Guatemala.

VO: Chauncey's personal records include copies of CIA Contract agents paperwork. This type of supporting documentation involving a CIA Contract Agent has never been made public before.

I first went to Guatemala as part of a five man assassination team, I guess you call it, that went down to figure out what we were going to do. It looked like that Arbenz was going to win the next year's election and we were trying to get a CIA approved candidate to run against him.

VO: But the plan was a failure and Arbenz remained in power.

CH: So here we were with this guy who was an out and out communist sitting there and at that time Eisenhower, Dulles and those guys were all up and down the line saying "this guy has got to go!"

So we found another guy who was in prison down there. His name was Castillo Armas and he was educated in the United States he had gone to the Command and General Staff in Leavenworth and so forth.

He was in jail, so we went down and got the guy out of jail. Which was very easy. All we did, was just grease some palms and he walked right out into a limousine. You know it wasn't a 007 type of deal.

VO: Armas , backed with a 300 man army and the CIA invaded Guatemala from Nicaragua.

CH: I was flying a C-47 and we had C-47 and we could actually push ordinance out the door or drop leaflets. We were flying over Guatemala City distributing those leaflets out the door for Arbenz to hear us, which he did. He threw in the sponge in August and fled the country and Eisenhower was able to say that Guatemala was now back in the hands of the people.

VO: Even while working for the CIA, Chauncey continued to work for Organized Crime.

CH: The government was pushing very vigorously to get rid of Castro and they had enlisted the aid of Trujillo and Johnny Abbes who was his head of security and was one of the best assassins in the world. But suddenly someone in the State Department decided: We have had enough of Trujillo.

(Photo of the three tramps on screen)

Voice Over: The men in these photos are known only as "The three tramps."

(Footage of Chauncey Holt, interviewed on Dealey plaza) VO: This is Chauncey Holt, a career criminal, now living in California. Holt claims that he is this man. The tramp in the hat.

(photo of the tramp with the hat on screen)

His story is fantastic!

(Footage of JFK in limousine - Zapruderfilm)

Prof. James Fetzer: If Chauncey Holt was not working as a contract agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, if it is not he who forged Secret Service Credentials, then it was somebody who looked like Chauncey Holt, who walked like Chauncey Holt, who talked like Chauncey Holt, so if it wasn't Chauncey Holt, then it had to be his double.

VO: ***This is the story of Chauncey Marvin Holt, a long time contract agent for the Central Intelligence Agency and a Mafia associate. You are about to see an interview conducted with Mr. Holt, just eight days before he died. This is his story..... "Only the truth will put the past to rest."***

Holt died of cancer at the age of 75, and was survived by a daughter and granddaughter.- Wikipedia]

(Picture of John and Jackie Kennedy in Dallas)

Chauncey Holt: Various people know the interacting relationships that existed and probably exist at the moment between these various powerful elements, organized crime, intelligence community, political and powerful business interests...

(Pictures of motorcade in Dallas)

CH: I thought that the American people had a right to know a few of the details that I have available .

Early Years

CH: I grew up in southern Kentucky where bootlegging was a way of life. Corn was an important crop, just like marihuana in certain counties now. And there was nothing unusual about bootlegging because Scottish and Irish immigrants came to Kentucky in the early part of the seventeenth century and they brought the stills with them, and whiskey making was a form of their skills and they always did it.

VO: For the young Chauncey there was no stigma attached o being a bootlegger.

CH: Not only were there stills for whiskey that we delivered, usually to Knoxville, Tennessee, which is close, about forty miles, and as far

away as Cincinnati. VO: Chauncey Holt got around, and getting around got him in trouble. He ends up in Reform School in Chillicothe, Ohio.

CH: Now they have prisons for youthful offenders. That is what it would have been in other states, but they called it Reform School. And I had been in there for I got railroaded by the FBI for stealing and riding a car. That was Hoover's big thing in those days, catching car thieves, and although we were right in the middle of the war, Hoover took the time to send wire after wire down to Louisville, wanting to know why we hadn't been prosecuted.

VO: This teletype, April 23, 1942, from Hoover to FBI Louisville offce, says in part: "Chauncey Marvin Holt, et al, advise by return teletype status prosecution of this case. In the event final prosecution completes, submit report immediately, reflecting results of prosecution." It is signed "Hoover"

CH: While I was there I met several people that were connected with organized crime. So he said " I'll put you in touch with these guys in Baltimore, who were hands in glove with Meyer Lansky." One was Sy Bloom and his brother Morris. Sy Bloom handled all the bookmaking operations for Lansky in the Baltimore area. And so it was through that connection that he, that Lansky came down to Baltimore with Sy Bloom and to see his son Buddy Lansky, who at that time was at Dutch Clint? And I knew him, got acquainted to him, with Buddy, we schooled and played last minute it was called off through pressure from the State Department.

VO: But the CIA didn't want to give up. They wanted a location in South Florida to keep close taps on Castro. They again turned to Meyer Lansky.

CH: Down in the Florida keys at Marathon they had built this airport, strictly for his use. And the CIA started using it. So we started making flights from Marathon into Cuba. We would insert agents into Cuba and we would deliver arms and ammunition into Cuba. We made dozens and dozens of flights into Cuba in 1960.

VO: Intrigue and infighting between the CIA and the State department doomed any efforts.

CH: Everybody seemed to be working cross purposes and finally, just before the 1960 election, they came up with this idea of invading Cuba. What started out from being a small over-the-beach type raid turned into a full assault. VO: That full assault, the Bay of Pigs invasion, would be a complete failure. A major embarrassment for the Kennedy administration and the impetus for operation Mongoose.

The Cia Meets The Mob

CH: Operation Mongoose was an ill conceived operation, an operation between organized crime and the CIA to actually simply kill Castro, and they had some various memo's, as a matter of fact I have a few memo's how I ended up, how they were talking about what they were going to do and so VO: Here are some ofthe memds Chauncey refers to (picture of memo's). These men participated in a meeting held at a small airport between Palm Springs and Indio California, the name: Bermuda Dunes.

CH: For that meeting Peter Licavoli and I flew in from Arizona. Sam Giancana and Johnny Roselli came in from Chicago. William King Harvey came in from Langley. William King Harvey was a legend in the CIA. He was the only member, he was the only CIA-member there, but of course he was the one that was laying out the plans.

VO: Who was William King Harvey?

(picture of William King Harvey)

VO: Chauncey was well aware of his involvement in other CIA operations.

CH: William King Harvey was the head of Taskforce W. That had been renamed, originally, that was a part of ZR/Rifle, an Operation called ZR/Rifle. ZR/Rifle was nothing more than an assassination group, that went around the world CH: Operation Mongoose was an ill conceived operation, an operation between organized crime and the CIA to actually simply kill Castro, and they had some various memo's, as a matter of fact I have a few memo's how I ended up, how they were talking about what they were going to do and so

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CH: William King Harvey was the head of Taskforce W. That had been renamed, originally, that was a part of ZR/Rifle, an Operation called ZR/Rifle. ZR/Rifle was nothing more than an assassination group, that went around the world (picture of William King Harvey) VO: It is also decided any further discussions about operation Mongoose would be face to face, nothing in writing. The CIA's William King Harvey was clearly in charge.

CH: It was a very short meeting because of the fact that, 20 minutes to an hour, it didn't take very long, I mean, he laid it out in precise terms, but these guys wanted to get out, you know, and take off and uh guys like Giancana and Roselli, they were reluctant to get together, and Licavoli too, these high-ranking mobsters don't like to meet with each other and they rarely do that, so we kept it short and sweet and that was it.

(picture of CIA-memo)

VO: An August 14th 1962 inter offce CIA-memo from William King Harvey to the Director of Clandestine Operations says in part: "Our contract agents in Miami and in Los Angeles have been assured by me that no reference to this operation appears in our central files."

Company Business

CH: Our first order of business was to set up a documentation mill.

So we started looking around for a plant and we found one that was ideal and was in financial trouble. It was called the *Los Angeles Stamps And Stationary Company* (LASSCO). It was a very old LA firm and it owned a very valuable building in downtown Los Angeles which was ideally set up, because the first four floors of this building was devoted to ***legitimate*** business.[On the floors above *FBI Federal Bikini Inspector* Badges were printed for use by the FBI in the off hours] - EPD

They went right on with their printing, they did banners and badges, they did high quality prlnting as stock certificates, bonds, that sort of things. But, and that was ideal for us, they did police badges for almost every police department in the United States. And the top floor was devoted to clandestine operations. We had a group of employees that knew nothing about what went on upstairs, but upstairs we did all the disinformation stuff, the fake IDs and that sort of things.

Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company (LASSCO) Fake police badge for Shirely Temple https://fdr.artifacts.archives.gov/people/5709/los-angeles-stamp-and-stationery-company/objects

Holt, discussing the violent end of the Kennedy administration, which will be covered in the book states: "In early 1963, our Los Angeles documentation mill was the *Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company* (LASSCO). Tony Materna, a MIT graduate (for real) and formerly a close associate of Howard Hughes, was the general manager who supervised the day to day operation of the legal side of the business. I was in charge of the covert section, supervising the graphic artists responsible for turning out some of the best documents in the country for the CIA and organized crime.

VO: The agency also wanted a machine shop to handle weapons modifications.

CH: We discovered this place in Goleta, California which is at Santa Barbara airport. It was at the airport so we could land and taxi the stuff right in. We had a big hangar right at that facility which is great for loading and unloading arms. There again, it was an operating machine shop that continued its own work and if we wanted 500 silencers, we got 500 silencers.

VO: By late 1962 both operations were up and running. Both were used by the mob and the CIA. Holt's immediate supervisor on behalf of the agency was Phil Twombly.

CH: Phil Twombly had been an executive vice president for Caribbean Operations of Coca Cola. He used to boast at it because he was the eyes and ears of the CIA in the Caribbean.

This book

The Booth Train-yard Control Operator Who Saw Too Much

ANITA DICKASON in the time and context she wrote itemized the avaialble evidence in the spheres of evidence weighing each side.

She introduces the history of Bower and his position to observe and analyze what he sees and lists the times he spoke publicly on the matter.

JFK ASSASSINATION EYEWITNESS: RUSH TO CONSPIRACY THE REAL FACTS OF LEE BOWERS' DEATH

By ANITA DICKASON from ARCHWAY PUBLISHING

CHAPTER 3 The Witness

Bowers provided three documented accounts of what he observed on the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

The first was the Dallas Affdavit (Appendix 1), provided to local law enforcement on the day of the assassination, November 22, 1963.

The second was his testimony to the Warren Commission in 1964 (Appendix 2) and the third was the 1966 Mark Lane interviews.

Bowers' position in the railroad tower was an excellent location to observe the movement of pedestrians and cars in the area. It is not diffcult to imagine, from his perch in the tower, he was a people and car watcher.

In the Warren Commission testimony he indicated he had worked there for a number of years and was familiar with the movement of individuals in the area.

Bowers was probably very alert to any suspicious activity.

…

This data contributes to and intersects other information.

> **THE MEN WHO KILLED KENNEDY (EXCERPT OF PART 1 THE SHOOTING AND IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION)**
>
> In the seconds after the shooting more than 50 known witness ran towards the Grassy Knoll thinking the shots had come from that area, the area on the near side of the fence that had the trainyard on the far side of the fence.
> https://www.bitchute.com/video/mxyJtLZBgAjF/

It is noteworthy in assessing the case against Oswald he was not captured at the scene of the crime, the book depository. He is tied to that location by his job and a rifle found there is tied to him by police, but he was not there, and thus the evidence is very indirect (circumatantial, the circumstances of his employment, alleged purchases, alleged other activities).

…

Lee Bowers was a Revealor. He said some people came in with an Oldsmobile station wagon and some other vehicles, looked around a bit, were out of place, and the station wagon was left behind. He also saw some flashes of light and the hobos being arrested from the train cars. Mr Ball questioned them and per Holt may have been in the back pocket of the CIA and tied to events leading up to the assassination. Holt said he left the Oldsmobile station wagon behind, key under it, Bowers testified the place was on lockdown after the shooting and the operators of the Station Wagon could not get it out.

…

I (Chauncey Marvin Holt) drove to the parking area behind Dealey Plaza, arriving there at approximately 9:30 a.m., after dropping off Nicoletti and Moceri at a hotel on Main Street, across the street from a strip joint.

Canty and I probed the area around the railroad tower, adjacent to the Dealey Plaza.

We did not see the pickup (Chevy) with the Texas plates, although we searched the entire area, including the area that was locked.

Not wanting to attract any unwelcome attention we left.

I then drove Joe Canty out to Red Bird Airport, where the Commanche, that had been left for us by either David Ferrie or Leroy Young(pilot worked for Geroge Reynalds) (CIA pilots), was tied down.

I then returned to the parking lot, next to the railroad yards, arriving there at approximately 11:30 a.m.

The pickup truck, with a camper shell, and the right Texas plates, was parked in the lot, with the front of the truck facing the railroad yards.

I placed the briefcase, containing the fake identification, in the truck. I parked the "souped up" Oldsmobile station wagon, containing several handguns and an extra set of identification papers in the name of John O'Malley, behind the stockade fence and wandered around the railroad yards.

I then strolled up to near the corner of Houston and Main street. Across the plaza, near the entrance to the Dal-Tex Building …

Q. Then what happened?

A. I called the Cabana where Eugene Brading and Morgan Brown were staying and asked to speak to Morgan Brown.

Q. Who was Morgan Brown?

A. A very unpredictable gunman from California. He was also the brother of Melvin Brown, who was one of Twombly's most trusted associates.

Q. Who was Eugene Brading?

A. An acquaintance who had offces in the same building that I did. He had recently changed his name to Jim Braden.

Brading or Braden was a close associate of Jerry Rosenthal, who, at that time, shared the suite of offces with us in Beverly Hills. We knew from Rosenthal that Braden was at the Cabana.

Q. Were you aware that Braden was detained for questioning as he was leaving the Dal-Tex building?

A. I saw the police talking to him but at the time, I didn't know any of the details.

Q. Were you aware that Braden was known to have organized crime connections?

A. Yes, I knew he was connected.

Q. Did you finally connect up with Braden?

A. Yes, when I first called the Cabana and asked for Morgan Brown, I was told he had checked out. I was advised that Braden had not checked out. I later called the Cabana and talked to Braden, who offered me a ride to Red Bird. I told him he was welcome to fly back to California with us but he declined and said that he had been flown from California in a private plane and was going to Houston and would be returning to Dallas in a few days. He took me to Red Bird and we parted company. The next time I saw him was, years later, in La Costa, California where we were neighbors.

Q. What happened next?

A. I called an agent by the name of Whitlock and told him the station wagon was in the Dealey Plaza parking lot and that there was a hide-a-key under the hood. I instructed him to pick up the vehicle, deliver the guns to Masen and call George Reynolds and tell him what happened.

Q. Do you know if he followed your instructions?

A. Yes, on Dec. 12, 1963 1 received a letter from George Reynolds in which he indicated that Michael Whitlock had picked up the vehicle, had delivered the guns to Masen and had driven the station wagon to Morgan City, La., where it was at the time the letter was written.

I subsequently sold the vehicle to Leroy Young. On Dec. 15, 1963, I sent Whitlock a check in the amount of $250.00 for his expenses in delivering the vehicle to Morgan City.

George Reynolds
President

ATCHAFALAYA LABOR CREWS
P. O. BOX 1726
MORGAN CITY, LA.

Dec. 15, 1963

Dear Jack:

Tried to call you in Beverly Hills and in Tucson.....no luck.

The station wagon was picked up. Contents delivered to JM for trnshipment to MR.

Vehicle is now in Morgan City.You should arrange to have the vehicle picked up or the next trip that we make to Tucson we will deliver it. No problem.

Also, LY really likes that vehicle and I am sure he would buy it from you in case you want to get rid of it. That might be easier. Let me know.

I will be coming over to see GM in the near future; as soon as DB is available to be in town.

Take care.

Regards,

George

Letter from George Reynolds to Holt advising him that Holt's Oldsmobile station wagon has been picked up from behind the picked fence in Dealey Plaza. The initialed person JM is Dallas gunsmith John Masen, MR is Manuel Rodriguez (of the anti-Castro group Alpha 66) and GM is CIA agent Guy Main, based in Los Angeles. It is thus far unknown who is DB.

(6)

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Patsy Collins

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared

Lee E. Bowers Jr., w/m/38 of 10508 Maplegrove Lane, Dallas, Texas DA-1-1909

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I work at North Tower Union Terminal Co. RI-8-4698, 7 am to 3 pm Monday thur Friday. The tower where I work is West and a little north of the Texas Book Depository Building. I was on duty today and about 11:55 am I saw a dirty 1959 Oldsmobile Station Wagon come down the street toward my building. This street dead ends in the railroad yard. This car had out of state license plates with white background and black numbers, no letters. It also had a Goldwater for "64" sticker in the rear window. This car just drove around slowly and left the area. It was occupied by a middle aged white man partly grey hair. At about 12:15 pm another car came in the area with a white man about 25 to 35 years old driving. This car was a 1957 Ford, Black, 2 door with Texas license. This man appeared to have a mike or telephone in the car. Just a few minutes after this car left at 12:20 pm another car pulled in. This car was a 1961 Chevrolet, Impalla, 4 door, am not sure that this was a 4 door, color white and dirty up to the windows. This car also had a Goldwater for "64" sticker. This car was driven by a white male about 25 to 35 years old with long blond hair. He stayed in the area longer than the others. This car also had the XXX same type license plates as the 1959 Oldsmobile. He left this area about 12:25 pm. About 8 or 10 minutes after he left I heard at least 3 shots very close together. Just after the shots the area became crowded with people coming from Elm Street and the slope just North of Elm.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Lee E. Bowers Jr.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 22 DAY OF November A.D. 1963

Patsy Collins Patsy Collins
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

CPS-GF-413

TESTIMONY OF LEE E. BOWERS, JR.

The testimony of Lee E. Bowers, Jr. was taken at 2 p.m., on April 2, 1964, in the office of the U.S. attorney, 301 Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. BALL also testifying. Will you stand and be sworn, Mr. Bowers?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give for this Commission will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. Will you state your name, please.

Mr. BOWERS. Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

Mr. BALL. And what is your residence address?

Mr. BOWERS. 10508 Maplegrove Lane.

Mr. BALL. Dallas, Tex.

Mr. BOWERS. Dallas.

Mr. BALL. And would you tell me something about yourself, where you were born, raised, and what has been your business, generally, or occupation?

Mr. BOWERS. I was born right here in Dallas, and lived here most of my life except when I was in the Nary. at the age of 17 to 21, and I was away 2 years going to Hardin Simmons University, also, attended Southern Methodist University 2 years, majoring in religion. I worked for the railroad 15 years and was a self-employed builder, as well as-on the side. And the first of this year when I went to work as business manager for Dr. Tim Green who operates this hospital and convalescent home and rent properties.

Mr. BALL. What railroad did you work for?

Mr. BOWERS. Worked for the Union Terminal Co. with the 8 participating railroads.

Mr. BALL. And on November 22, 1963, were you working for the Union Terminal Co. ?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. What kind of work were you doing for them?

Mr BOWERS. I was tower man in the north tower, Union Terminal, operating the switches and signals controlling the movement of trains.

Mr. BALL. Through railroad yards?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. What were your hours of work?

Mr. BOWERS. 7 to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Mr. BALL. Now, do you remember what is the height of-above the ground at which you worked in the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. It is second story, it is 14 feet, 12 or 14 feet.

Mr. BALL. You worked about 14 feet above the ground?

Mr. Bownati. Yes.

Mr. BALL. And the tower was arranged so that you could see out?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; it is windows except for posts that-posts on each corner. It is windows on all four sides.

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Mr. BALL. Where is that located with reference to the corner of Elm and Houston ?

Mr. BOWERS. It is west and north of this corner, and as to distances, I really don't know. It is within 50 yards of the back of the School Depository Building, or less.

Mr. BALL. Did you say that it is built on higher ground, the base of the tower on higher ground than around Houston and Elm?

Mr. BOWERS. Approximately the same.

Mr. BALL. Same? It is higher ground than Elm as it recedes down under the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir ; considerably.

Mr. BALL. And the base of your tower is about the same height as the triple underpass, isn't it?

Mr. BOWERS. Approximately.

Mr. BALL. Now, can you tell me why you refer to that as a triple underpass? In our conversation here before you were sworn your description-you described it as a triple underpass.

Mr. BOWERS. It is just a local connotation for it since there are three streets that run under it.

Mr. BALL. I see. And how many sets of tracks do you control from your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. There are about 11 tracks in the station and 2 freight tracks.

Mr. BALL. That would be 13 tracks that is, the tracks altogether, that pass in front of your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; of course where the tracks converge and cross and split off to various railroad yardsMr. BALL. And the tracks are to the north and west of your tower, aren't they?

Mr. BOWERS. Well, the tracks are west, but they proceed in all directions, I mean, they are both north and south.

Mr. BALL. Now, you were on duty on November 22, 1963, weren't you? Mr. BOWERS. That's correct.

Mr. BALL. Close to noon, did you make any observation of the area around between your tower and Elm Street?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; because of the fact that the area had been covered by police for some 2 hours. Since approximately 10 o'clock in the morning traffic had been cut off into the area so that anyone moving around could actually be observed. Since I had worked there for a number of years I was familiar with most of the people who came in and out of the area.

Mr. BALL. Did you notice any cars around there?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; there were three cars that came in during the time from around noon until the time of the shooting.

Mr. BALL. Came in where?

Mr. BOWERS. They came into the vicinity of the tom-er, which was at the extension of Wm Street, which runs in front of the School Depository, and which there is no way out. It is not a through street to anywhere.

Mr. BALL. There is parking area behind the School Depository, between that building and your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. Two or three railroad tracks and a small amount of parking area for the employees.

Mr. BALL. And the first came along that you noticed about what time of day?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not recall the exact time, but I believe this was approximately 12:10, wouldn't be too far off.

Mr. BALL. And the car you noticed, when you noticed the car, where was it?

Mr. BOWERS. The car proceeded in front of the School Depository down across 2 or 3 tracks and circled the area in front of the tower, and to the west of the tower, and, as if he was searching for a way out, or was checking the area, and then proceeded back through the only way he could, the same outlet he came into. Mr. BALL. The place where Elm dead ends?

Mr. Bow=. That's right. Back in front of the School Depository was the only way he could get out. And I lost sight of him, I couldn't watch him.

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Mr. BALL. What was the description of that car?

Mr. BOWERS. The first car was a lg.59 Oldsmobile, blue and white st,ation wagon with out-of-State license.

Mr. BALL. Do you know what State?

Mr. BOXJERS. No; I do not. I would know it, I could identify it, I think, if I looked at a list.

Air. BALL. And, it had something else, some bumper stickers?

Mr. BOWERS. Had a bumper sticker, one of which was a Goldwater sticker, and the other of which was of some scenic location, I think.

Mr. BALL. And, did you see another car?

Mr. BOXERS. Yes, some 16 minutes or so after this, at approximately 12 o'clock, 20 to 12-I guess 12 :20 would be close to it, little time differential therebut there was another car which was a 1957 black Ford, with one male in it that seemed to have a mike or telephone or something that gave the appearance of that at least.

Mr. BALL. How could you tell that?

Mr. BOWERS. He was holding something up to his mouth with one hand and he was driving with the other, and gave that appearance. He was very close to the tower. I could see him as he proceeded around the area.

Mr. BALL. What kind of license did that have?

Mr. BOWEKS. Had a Texas license.

Mr. BALL. What did it do as it came into the area, from what street?

Mr. BOWERS. Came in from the extension of Elm Street, in front of the School Depository.

Mr. BALL. Did you see it leave?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes: after 3 or 4 minutes cruising around the area it departed the same way. He did probe a little further into the area than the first car.

Mr. BALL. Did you see another car?

Mr. BOWERS. Third car, which entered the area, which was some seven or nine minutes before the shooting, I believe was a 1961 or X%2 Chevrolet, fourdoor Impala, white, showed signs of being on the road. It was muddy up to the windows, bore a similar out-of-state license to the first car I observed, occupied also by one white male.

Mr. BALL. What did it do?

Mr. BOXERS. He spent a little more t,ime in the area. He tried--he circled the area and probed one spot right at the tower in an attempt to get and was forced to back out some considerable distance, and slowly cruised down back towards the front of the School Depository Building.

Mr. BALL. Then did he leave?

Mr. BOWERS. The last I saw of him he was pausing just about in-just above the assassination site.

Mr. BALL. Did the car park, or continue on or did you notice?

Mr. BOWERS. Whether it continued on at that very moment or whether it pulled up only a short distance, I couldn't tell. I was busy.

Mr. BALL. How long was this before the L'residennt's car passed there?

Mr. BOWERS. This last car? About 8 minutes.

Mr. BALL. Were you in a position where you could see the corner of Elm and Houston from the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. No; I could not see the corner of Elm and Houston. I could see the corner of Main and Houston as they came down and turned on, then I couldn't see it for about half a block, and after they passed the corner of Elm and Houston the car came in sight again.

Mr. BALL. You saw the President's car coming out the Houston Street from

Main, did you?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes ; I saw that.

Mr. BALL. Then you lost sight of it?

Mr. BOWERS. Right. For a moment.

Mr. BALL. Then you saw it again where?

Mr. BOWF,RS. It came in sight after it had turned the corner of Elm and Houston.

Mr. BALL. Did you hear anything?

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Mr. Bowsas. I heard three shots. One, then a slight pause, then two very close together. Also reverberation from the shots.

Mr. BILL. And were you able to form an opinion as to the source of the sound or what direction it came from, I mean?

Mr. BOWERS. The sounds came either from up against the School Depository Building or near the mouth of the triple underpass.

Mr. BALL. Were you able to tell which?

Mr. Bowsas. No; I could not.

Mr. BALL. Well, now, had you had any experience before being in the tower as to sounds coming from those various places?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; I had worked this same tower for some 10 or 12 years, and was there during the time they were renovating the School Depository Building, and had noticed at that time the similarity of sounds occurring in either of those two locations.

Mr. BALL Can you tell me now whether or not it came, the sounds you heard, the three shots came from the direction of the Depository Building or the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. No ; I could not.

Mr. BALL. From your experience there, previous experience there in hearing sounds that originated at the Texas School Book Depository Building, did you notice that sometimes those sounds seem to come from the triple underpass? Is that what you told me a moment ago?

Mr. BOWERS. There is a similarity of sound, because there is a reverberation which takes place from either location.

Mr. BALL. Had you heard sounds originating near the triple underpass before?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes ; quite often.

Because trucks backfire and various occurrences.

Mr. BALL. And you had heard noises originating from the Texas School Depository when they were building there?

Mr. BOWERS. They were renovating. I-did carpenter work as well as sandblasted the outside of the building.

Mr. BALL. Now, were there any people standing on the high side-high ground between your tower and where Elm Street goes down under the underpass toward the mouth of the underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Directly in line, towards the mouth of the underpass, there were two men. One man, middle-aged, or slightIy older, fairly heavy-set, in a white shirt, fairly dark trousers. Another younger man, about mid-twenties, in either a plaid shirt or plaid coat or jacket.

Mr. BALL. Were they standing together or standing separately?

Mr. BOWERS. They were standing within 10 or 15 feet of each other, and gave no appearance of being together, as far as I knew.

Mr. BALL. In what direction were they facing?

Mr. BOWERS. They were facing and looking up towards Main and Houston, and following the caravan as it came down.

Mr. BALL. Did you see anyone standing on the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. On the triple underpass, there were two policemen. One facing each direction, both east and west. There was one railroad employee, a signal man there with the Union Terminal Co., and two welders that worked for the Fort Worth Welding firm, and there was also a laborer's assistant furnished by the railroad to these welders.

Mr. BALL. You saw those before the President came by, you saw those people?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; they were there before and after.

Mr. BALL. And were they standing on the triple underpass?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; they were standing on top of it facing towards Houston Street, all except, of course, the one policeman on the west side.

Mr. BALL. Did you see any other people up on this high ground?

Mr. BOWERS. There were one or two people in the area. Not in this same vicinity. One of them was a parking lot attendant that operates a parking lot there. One or two. Each had uniforms similar to those custodians at the courthouse. But they were some distance back, just a slight distance back. Mr. BALL. When you heard the sound, which way were you looking?

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Mr. BOXERS. At the moment I heard the sound, I war looking directly towards the area-at the moment of the first shot, as close as my recollection serves, the car was out of sight behind this decorative masonry wall in the area.

Mr. BILL. And when you heard the second and third shot, could you see the car?

Mr. BOWERS. No; at the moment of the shots, I could-1 do not think that it was in sight. It came in sight immediately followlng the last shot.

Mr. BALL. Did you see any activity in this high ground above Elm after the shot? Mr. BOWERS. At the time of the shooting there seemed to be some commotion, and immediately following there w!as a motorcycle policeman who shot nearly all of the way to the top of the incline.

Mr. BALL. On his motorcycle?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Did he come by way of Elm Street?

Mr. BOXERS. He was part of the motorcade and had left it for some reason, which I did not know.

Mr. BALL. He came ulz+---

Mr. BOXERS. He came almost to the top and I believe abandoned his motorcycle for a moment and then got on it and proceeded, I don’t know.

Mr. BALL. How did he get up?

Mr. BOWERS. He just shot up over the curb and up.

Mr. BALL. He didn’t come then by way of Elm, which dead ends there?

Mr. BOWERS. No; he left the motorcade and came up the incline on the motorcycle.

Mr. BALL. Was his motorcycle directed toward any particular people?

Mr. BOWERS. He came up into this area where there are some trees, and where I had described the two men were in the general vicinity of this.

Mr. BALL. Were the two men there at the time? Mr. BOWERS. I-as far as I know, one of them was. The other I could not say.

The darker dressed man was too hard to distinguish from the trees. The one in the white shirt, yes ; I think he was.

Mr. BALL. When you said there was a commotion, what do you mean by that? What did it look like to you when you were looking at the commotiOIl?

Mr. BOWERS. I just am unable to describe rather than it was something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around, but something occurred in this particular spot which was out of the ordinary, which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify.

Mr. BALL. You couldn’t describe it?

Mr. BOXERS. Nothing that I could pinpoint as having happened thatMr. BALL. Afterwards did a good many people come up there on this high ground at the tower?

Mr. BOWERS. A large number of people came, more than one direction. one group converged from the corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the extension of Elm and came into the high ground, and another line-another large group went across the triangular area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and then up the incline. Some of them all the way up. Many of them did, as well as, of course, between 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of 5 minutes.

Mr. BALL. In this area around your tower?

Mr. BOWERS. That’s right. Sealed off the area, and I held off the trains until they could be examined, and there was some transients taken on at least one train

Mr. BALL. I believe you have talked this over with me before your deposition was taken, haven’t we?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Is there anything that you told me that I haven’t asked you about that you think of?

Mr. BOWERS. Nothing that I can recall.

Mr. BALL. You have told me all that you know about this, haven’t you?

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Mr. BOWERB. Yes; I believe that I have related everything which I have told the city police, and also told to the FBI.

Mr. BALL. And everything you told me before we started taking the deposition?

Mr. BOWERS. To my knowledge I can remember nothing else.

Mr. BALL. Now, this will be reduced to writing, and you can sign it, look it over and sign it, or waive your signature if you wish. What do you wish?

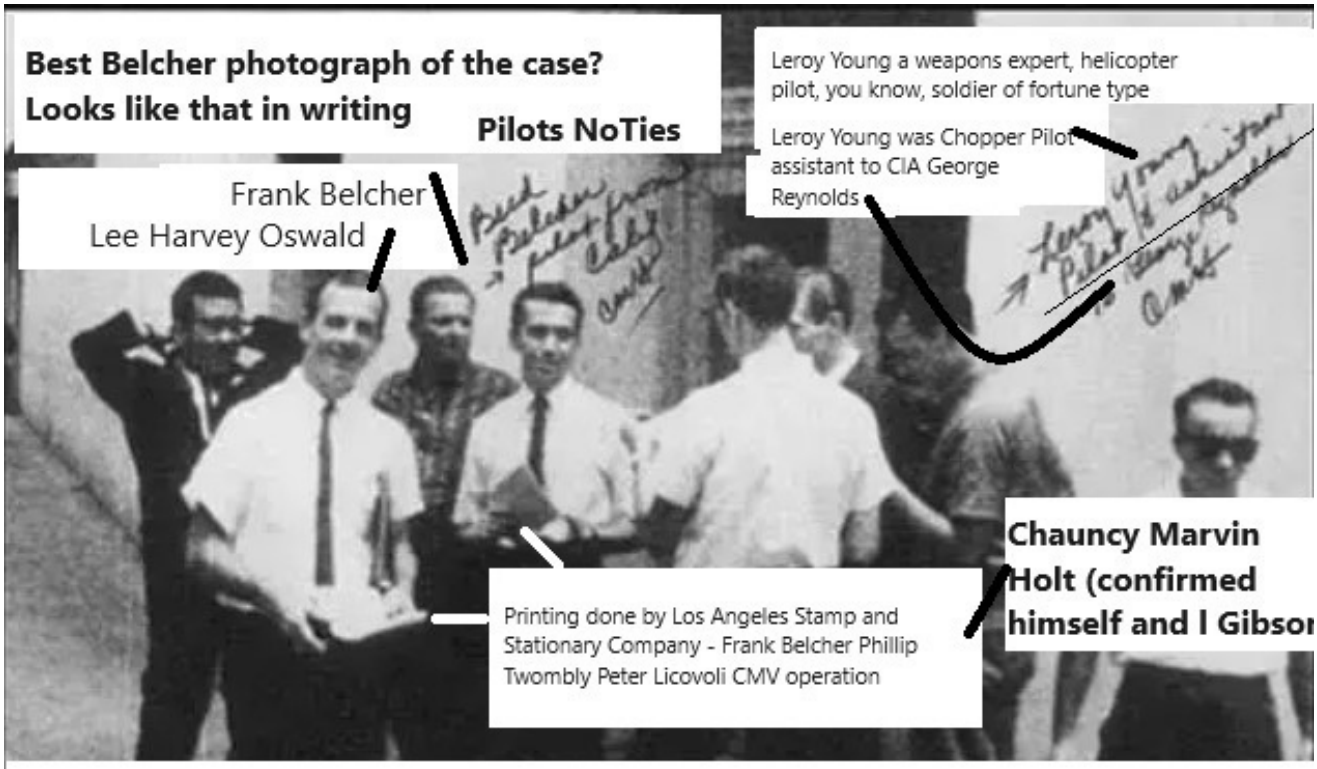
Mr. BOWERS. I have no reason to sign it unless you want me to.

Mr. BALL. Would you just as leave waive the signature?

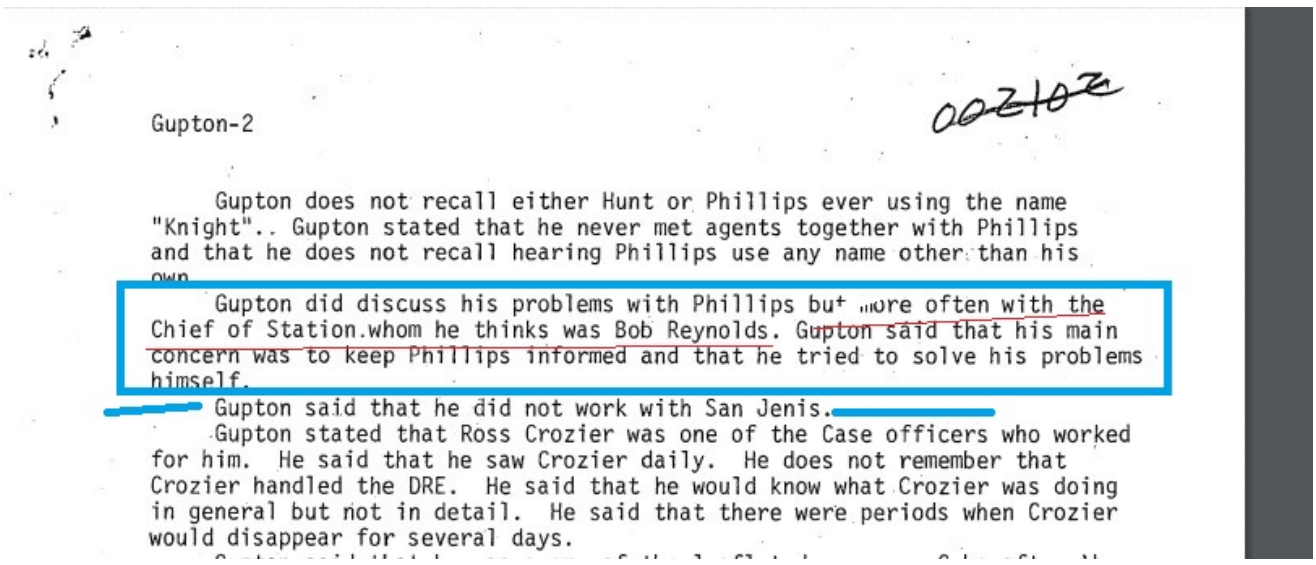
Mr. BOWERS. Fine.

Mr. BALL. Then we thank you very much.

If We Are To Believe Chauncey Marvin Holt's Handwriting On This Photo …


Best Belcher photograph of the case?
Looks like that in writing
Pilots NoTies
Frank Belcher
Lee Harvey Oswald
Leroy Young a weapons expert, helicopter pilot, you know, soldier of fortune type
Leroy Young was Chopper Pilot assistant to CIA George Reynolds
Chauncy Marvin Holt (confirmed himself and I Gibso
Printing done by Los Angeles Stamp and Stationary Company - Frank Belcher Phillip Twombly Peter Licovoli CMV operation

George Reynolds had a brother, whose name was Bob Reynolds. He was chief of station at JM/ Wave CH: He was a very high level CIA individual, employee. Besides, Frank Belcher was related to J.A. Belcher of J.A. Belcher Oil Company, had old time oil
money from Texas. He also was known to be a CIA asset. Leroy Young, who happened to be his second in command, a weapons expert, helicopter pilot, soldier of fortune type, going to be in New Orleans



Gupton-2

002102

Gupton does not recall either Hunt or Phillips ever using the name "Knight".. Gupton stated that he never met agents together with Phillips and that he does not recall hearing Phillips use any name other than his own.

Gupton did discuss his problems with Phillips but more often with the Chief of Station.whom he thinks was Bob Reynolds. Gupton said that his main concern was to keep Phillips informed and that he tried to solve his problems himself.

Gupton said that he did not work with San Jenis.

Gupton stated that Ross Crozier was one of the Case officers who worked for him. He said that he saw Crozier daily. He does not remember that Crozier handled the DRE. He said that he would know what Crozier was doing in general but not in detail. He said that there were periods when Crozier would disappear for several days.

Lee Harvey Oswald handing out pamphlets in New Orleans. Holt is the man on the far right. Holt has written in the names of some of the people involved in this operation. - Spartacus Educational

Frank Belcher, Larry Young, and Chauncey Marvin Holt as mob Pilots and Muscle. No ties worn. Lee Harvey Oswald is passing out Fair Play For Cuba fliers in New Orleans at the FBI Office of Naval Intelligence FBI Federal Building with Reily Coffee a CIA proprietary (front company) interest of the CIA. The hope is for Lee Harvey Oswald to infiltrate Cuban communist groups or Russia as an FBI Double Agent.

…

National Archives | (.gov) https://www.archives.gov › files › jfk › releases Aug 22, 1978 — Gupton stated that he was in charge of propoganda operations in the JMWAVE station. ... whom he thinks was Bob Reynolds. Gupton said that his main.
https://www.archives.gov/files/research/jfk/releases/180-10110-10124.pdf ORIGINATOR : House Select Committee On Assassinations

DATE: 8/22/1978
PAGES: 2
SUBJECT: CIA, ADMINISTRATION
DOCUMENT TYPE :SUMMARY
CLASSIFICATION : Unclassified
RESTRICTIONS : 1A CURRENT STATUS : Redact
DATE OF LAST REVIEW: 06/13/1997

Gupton serve with the CIA from 12/51 until 6/30/78. Prior to 1960 Gupton worked inf (redacted) He stated that he did not know Joseph B. Smith or Frank Fiorini He did know E. Howard Hunt.

Mr. Gupton stated that he was in charge of propoganda operations in the JMWAVE station. He said that he was often meeting Cuban agents directly and that he also had a couple of Case Officers would worked for him. He He pointed out that his efforts were provided guidance for those CO'S. limited to propaganda. Mr. Gupton stated that he was not involved in radio Swan at all; that operation -was handled directly out Of Washington by David Phillips.

Gupton stated that Roberto Espin did not work On Radio Swan but that he did do radio propaganda for a cousin of Raul Castro's wife. These were commercial broadcasts from Miami on Agency purchased time. Mr. Gupton said that he gave Espin "general guidance" but gave him pretty much free reign otherwise. Mr. Gupton..stated that he communicated with Dave Phillips, his boss in Washington, by telephone and cable. He said that Phil lips visited Miami quite often.

Mr. Gupton was aSked about the control the CO's exercised over the various Gupton said that there was a mutuality Of interest and that the Cuban groups. exiles had a good respect for the U.S. and realized that we were their only hope for the future. Gupton added that most of the exi les were sincere patriots.

Mr. Gupton recal led the DRE and stated that he often met with the leader of that group. He could not recall having met Salvat but does remember hearing of him. Gupton said that he was personally in contact with dozens of Cubans ranging from representatives in media, labor, students, women, politics,' etc. Mr. Gupton said that with some of the Cubans he had daily contact. He said he was in contact with Espin on the average of 'three times a week. Gupton said that he did not coordinate his operations with Hunt whom he met occasionally but more with Bender.

Gupton does not recall either Hunt or Phillips ever using the name 'Knight"Gupton stated that he never met agents together with Phillips and that he does not recall hearing Phil lips use any name other: than his own.

Gupton did discuss his problems with Phillips but more often with the Chief of Station .whom he thinks was Bob Reynolds. Gupton said that his main concern was to keep Phillips informed and that he tried to solve his problems himself.

Gupton said that he did not work with San Jenis. [who would later work undercover for the CIA at the Chapman when John Lennon was assassinated

Frank Belcher is the payroll person who operates out of a California bank to pay for the printing of fake *Fair Play For Cuba* fliers and other activities. The artist, painter, and forger Chauncey Marvin Hold designed the fliers printed at Los Angeles Stamp and Stationary Company. They had upper floors of the building reserved for CIA work.

The mob was already smuggling booze and engaged in assassinations, etc., and could be used for arms smuggling, etc., in Latin America.

Here is how it all came about. Two Mobsters (Chauncey Holt and Peter Licavoli) have relatives. Bud Holt (Cousin of Marvin Holt) and Peter Licavoli has the brothers Joseph and Yonnie Licavoli. At elast one of the Licavoli

Peter Joseph Licavoli (June 7, 1902 – January 11, 1984), was an American organized crime figure in St. Louis, Missouri before moving to Detroit, Michigan. He controlled criminal operations in Detroit and Toledo, Ohio, throughout the Prohibition era.

In the 1930s, Licavoli was convicted of bribing a federal official and spent two years at Leavenworth Penitentiary. He was arrested, tried, or suspected of murder seven times, and released seven times. His brother Dominic married Rosalie Zerilli, the eldest daughter of the Detroit Partnership boss Joseph Zerilli. In 1944, Licavoli left the Toledo-Detroit area for Arizona, living on Grace Ranch near Tucson, Arizona until his death in 1984.

The story of the CIA activity takes the reader behind the scenes of deep cover operations. Holt shows how his identity as Jack Moon was created. He shows how someone checking into his background would discover that he was an MIT graduate (he never attended the school) and a classmate of George Schultz. He was also registered as a Certified Public Accountant in the state of Massachusetts.

The documentation mills of the CIA are covered, as well as an explanation of the proprietary interests of the company. The Bay of Pigs fiasco involved Holt in his capacity with the International Rescue Committee. The IRC role was logistical, arranging for the ships, hiring pilots from the Alabama National Guard, and engaging in other, related roles. Operation Mongoose followed the Bay of Pigs and resulted from the Kennedy brothers' obsession with destroying Castro. The Bay of Pigs was an Eisenhower administration operation they inherited, but the brothers took the defeat personally. They did not have so strong a desire to defeat Castro as they did to win whatever they tried.

The roles played by William King Harvey, Robert Maheu, Sam Giancana, and Johnny Rosselli have been well publicized. However, the roles of some of the other players, including Peter Licavoli, friend and long time associate of both Rosella and Giacanca, as well as Tony Materna, a close associate of Howard Hughes, legendary gambler Ray Ryan and his partner, Ernie Dunlevie, have never before been exposed.

It was also this plot that ultimately was a probable factor in the assassination of Jack Kennedy. In presenting the information on the CIA, either within the text or in an appendix, Holt will include a list of the CIA fronts active in California during this period as well as background concerning their

"legitimate" and covert reasons for existence.

Holt will also discuss some of the CIA covert operations such as the assassination of Rafael Leonida Trujillo, one of the most vicious butchers ever to operate in the Caribbean.

Aspects of the Kennedy assassination are discussed. At the time of the murder, Holt was working for KG & Co. The "K" stood f or former California Governor Goodwin Knight. The "G" stood for Alfred Gitelson, a sitting Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge.

Among the many partners in the company were Frank Belcher, Joe Ball, and Doc Stacher. The combination of political clout from the named partners, and the money of the organized crime relatively silent partners, led to tremendous profits, often at the expense of the taxpayers. The conduit for all CIA operations in California and Arizona was Phillip Twombly, former executive vice president of Coca Cola, the eyes and ears of the CIA in the Caribbean, who owned the University Bank of Fullerton, California.

TWOMBLY RANCHES

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EST. 1911

The first letter that Holt received from his CIA superior Phillip Twombly regarding the "special order" from the "distributor" in New Orleans to fabricate fake identifications for Lee Harvey Oswald. This distributor was Guy Bannister, who handled Lee Oswald along with other CIA controllers like David Atlee Phillips.

April

Jack Moon
Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company
P. O. Box 1475
Los Angeles 7, California

VP CocaCola
CIA eyes Carribean

Dear Jack:

You will be getting a special order by courier from our distributor in New Orleans.

I want you to personally supervise this project and make the delivery yourself.

The customer wants all the original art work destroyed when the job is completed.

Call me if you have any problems.

Regards,

Phil

George Reynolds
President

ATCHAFALAYA LABOR CREWS
P. O. BOX 1726
MORGAN CITY, LA.

George Reynolds
Leroy Young
LY assistant CIA
chopper pilot

Frank Belcher and Leroy Young. Chauncey Marvin Holt. Guest register of the LaSalle hotel in New Orleans, showing the names of Thomas Eli Davis, George Reynolds and his assistant Leroy Young. Provided by Chauncey Holt in Self-Portrat

August 1, 1963

John R. Koon
Southwest Advisors Group, Inc.
420 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Jack:

This is to advise you that Leroy and I will be in the New Orleans area from the 6th of August until the 20th.

We are meeting with Eli and we will staying at the La Salle Hotel on the 8th and you could contact us there, if necessary.

We will be using the airport across the lake and will be staying most of the time at LY's house.

On our trip back to Morgan City, we will be stopping at Rhodes' Ranch to look at the airplane we are contemplating buying. If you fly in to see Bill Rhodes keep in mind that the strip at the ranch is only 420 feet long and you will have to use one of the STOL equipped planes.

I will be talking to Lloyd Cobb while I am New Orleans. Also, GS regarding the next shipment.

Hope to see you there.

Regards,

George

Letter dated August 1963 from CIA agent George Reynolds to Holt, advising Holt that he will meet soldier of fortune Thomas Eli Davis in the La Salle hotel in New Orleans. Davis was a gun runner for the CIA and an associate of Jack Ruby.

Through Twombly, we met and controlled many bank officials, particularly the Bank of America, whose key officers cooperated blindly in whatever schemes were being perpetrated.

Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company (LASSCO) Fake police badge for Shirely Temple https://fdr.artifacts.archives.gov/people/5709/los-angeles-stamp-and-stationery-company/objects

From Wikipedia

Peter Licavoli's criminal career was not limited to the financial sphere. Licavoli also pleaded guilty to conspiracy to bribe a federal customs officer. Judge Edward J Moinet sentenced him to two years in prison and a $1,000 fine. This was the first crime Licavoli had been convicted of. Licavoli's guilty plea came after an undercover government agent and one of the former customs officers that Licavoli was accused of bribing provided damaging evidence: Licavoli had paid Shell Miller, a former customs border patrolman, $200 and three bottles of whiskey in 1928 to allow his liquor boats to arrive protected from Canada.

The start into the Mob - Licavolis and Holts and Mob Ties to Elite Business Interest who had needs for "muscle" booze and women

Peter Joseph Licavoli (June 7, 1902 – January 11, 1984) Brother Dominic.Dominic married Rosalie Zerilli, the eldest daughter of the Detroit Partnership (a mob group) boss Joseph Zerilli who was an American organized crime figure in St. Louis, Missouri before moving to Detroit, Michigan. He controlled criminal operations in Detroit and Toledo, Ohio, throughout the Prohibition era.

In the 1930s, Peter Licavoli was convicted of bribing a federal official and spent two years at Leavenworth Penitentiary. He was arrested, tried, or suspected of murder seven times, and released seven times.

Pete Licavoli may have also been involved in the automotive industry and Chauncey Holt says this is how his connection to Peter Licavoli formed. Bud Holt (cousin to Chauncey Holt) was a Ford employee working with Harry Bennet to suppress union problems via roughians and the mob, the mob muscle coming from mobster Peter Licavoli.

Harry Herbert Bennett (January 17, 1892 – January 4, 1979), was a boxer, naval sailor, and businessman. From the 1920s through 1945, he worked for Ford Motor Company and was best known as the head of Ford's "service department", the company's internal [Pinkteron-like] security agency. While working for Henry Ford, Bennett's union-busting tactics made him an enemy of the United Auto Workers (UAW) trade union. He gained infamy for his involvement in activities such as in the Battle of the Overpass, a 1937 incident where UAW members protesting for higher wages were assaulted by Ford security guards.

Harry Bennett was born in 1892 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He went to common schools. As a youth, Bennett started competing in boxing and won some city bouts. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War I.

In the early days of Ford Motor Company, a security department operated under the name of the Ford Service Department. It was to try to control the growing labor unrest and suppress the emerging labor unions. Ford had instituted a policy called "speed up", by which the speed of the assembly lines was increased slightly every week, and employees were feeling the strain. The labor issues sometimes led to violent clashes between Ford's management, the police, and some workers. Henry Ford needed someone able to handle rough situations as head of his Service Department.

Bud Holt a Ford employee and cousin of Chauncey in a Senate hearing spoke about events that took place within the Ford Service Department in 1935. He claimed Pete helped recruit employees to "take care of certain trouble". [union busting and strike breaking] According to Bud Holt, Peter Licavoli later demanded higher wages for his recruits, which would in turn lead to his financial benefit. Bud Holt said Licavoli also forced Ford's Personnel Director, Harry Bennett's, car off the road after Bennett fired Licavoli's recruits. However, Holt denied this claim during the hearing. Additionally, Peter Licavoli was questioned during the Investigation of Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce by the Kefauver committee in 1951.

Licavoli denied ever meeting or having a disagreement with Harry Bennett - Wikipedia

Orleans Parish, United Fruit Company base of operations for the CIA and Dulles Brothers, and the Caribbean home to Murder Inc., backing up United Fruit Company

Holt, discussing the violent end of the Kennedy administration, which will be covered in the book states: "In early 1963, our Los Angeles documentation mill was the *Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company* (LASSCO). Tony Materna, a MIT graduate (for real) and formerly a close associate of Howard Hughes, was the general manager who supervised the day to day operation of the legal side of the business. I was in charge of the covert section, supervising the graphic artists responsible for turning out some of the best documents in the country for the CIA and organized crime.

"It was in April of 1963 that we were informed that a major project was contemplated for the fall of that year. Later we were instructed that an incident would be created during visits by President Kennedy to either Chicago, Miami, or some other large city. The incidents were to be viewed as the work of pro-Castro Cubans so that the CIA could regain interest in ridding the nation of Castro. (Oddly, at this time John Kennedy was subtly trying to bring Castro into a more positive relationship with the United States while his brother, Robert, was working on ways to assassinate him.)

"For this project, the covert section of LASSCO was asked to be prepared to forge identity documents for several agencies. The work, to be done on short notice, included documents and Japel recognition plns for the Secret Service. "In August of 1963, acting on instructions of George Reynolds, who operated the Atchafalaya Labor Camp in Morgan City, Louisiana, Bud Belcher and I flew to New Orleans. Bud was the son of Frank Belcher, owner of Belcher Aircraft, a CIA proprietary interest. Bud and I were to give Lee Harvey Oswald material to distribute in his role with "Fair Play for Cuba."

The pamphlets we printed at LASSCO were passed to Guy Bannister, but there was a well- publicized arrest of Oswald at this time and, to the best of my knowledge, the material was never distributed.

Operation Mongoose moves on to the assassination of JFK under William King Harvey

"In November I went to Dallas as instructed with forged documents for Homer Echevarria, as well as two men identified to me as Richard Montoya and Charles Harrelson. J was instructed to remain in Dealey Plaza 'in a support position' until after the motorcade and the planned demonstrations were finished.

J assumed that these were the fraudulent pro-Castro demonstrations discussed earlier in the year.

"As soon as the shooting started, I realized that I was another pawn in this operation. Montoya, Harrelson, and I took refuge in a boxcar, which had been identified to us as part of a train ready for departure. If anyone checked, they would have found that we were Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) agents working in plain-clothes, the reason false documents had been prepared.

"An hour and a half after the shooting, we were arrested. We were taken to the Sheriff's Department command post and turned over to a deputy sheriff Because of who we could 'prove' we were, we were turned over to Gordon Shanklin, FBI agent in charge. He released us almost immediately, not bothering to record our detainment. The closest to a record is a photograph that was taken of us as the 'three tramps' whose identities have been incorrectly speculated.

"Suddenly after the release of the movie JFK and the resulting publicity, including lengthy articles in Newsweek and elsewhere, the Dallas Police came up with what purports to be arrest records of the three tramps. However, there are no pictures or fingerprints of these three individuals, even though the Dallas Police Department now claims that they were held for four days for vagrancy and for theft.

The finger has been pointed all these years at the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation who, allegedly were well aware of documentary evidence that would blunt the criticisms of negligence if, in fact, it was in existence and not fabricated solely for the purpose of discrediting other individuals, including myself.

Holt will be identified in Dealey Plaza Photos as a Hobo who escaped into a Railroad car with Charles Harrelson and others, General Edward Lansdale is with them, and the operation was begun in 1962 that included printing fake Secret Service identification documents and other tasks such as acquiring rifles of various types funded by Belcher.

New Orleans Louisiana

May of 1963 is big for Chauncey Holt, Bannister, etc., and Clay Shaw International Trade Mart

VP Choices have consequences.

I (Edward Donegan) remain convinced JFK was part of the war for freedom against England in Ireland and Boston, and like Ireland's 32 bar in San Francisco, in Africa, Latin America, Indonesia, India, Iran, and elsewhere, and this was part of the split he had with the Special Relationship.

When the United Nations was established in 1945 to replace the former League of Nations, Ireland’s entry was blocked by the Soviet Union based on that wartime neutrality. On 14 December 1955 as the 10th Assembly drew to a close, Ireland was admitted as the 63rd member of the United Nations.

This may have been a signifant world embarrassment to Great Brittain already on the decline in world status since The Age of Reason and Altantic Revolutions and the end of WWII with many new sovereign nations despite Englands WWII win fame.

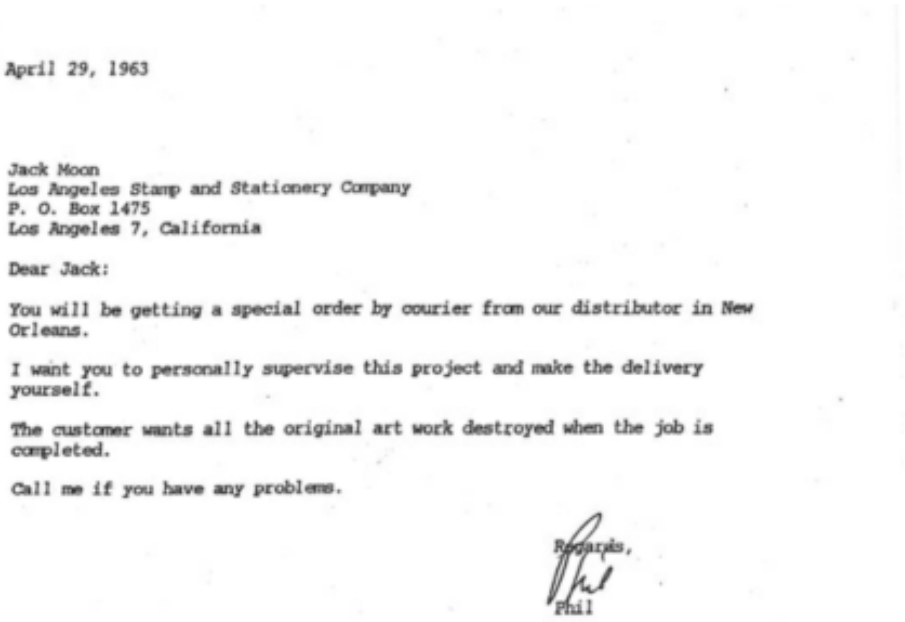
The Green Month of March 1963

he Green of march 1963 March 14 Visit of Congressman Torbert H. Macdonald (Massachusetts) & son (JFKWHP-1963-03-14-B) KN31 1963 March 14 Women's group tours White House 1963 March 14 Presidential Assistant David F. Powers & wife Jo Powers in Cabinet Room (JFKWHP-1963-03-14-D) KN31 1963 March 15 Meeting with the Ambassador of Ireland Thomas J. Kiernan, 9:40AM (JFKWHP-1963-03-15-A) AR33, ST21 1963 March 15 Visit of the National Executive Committee of the National Council of Catholic Men, 10:40AM (JFKWHP-1963-03-15-B) AR33 Lt. Torres, Evelyn Lincoln, and President Kennedy (JFKWHP-1963-03-15-C) KN31 1963 March 15 President Kennedy departs the White House for West Palm Beach, Florida, 11:50AM (JFKWHP-1963-03-15-D) KN31 1963 March 15 Irish War Veterans group in East Wing Garden (John J. McNally) (JFKWHP-1963-03-15-E) KN31

JFK Travels Germany, Federal Republic of Bonn, Cologne, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden Met with Chancellor Adenauer and other officials. June 23–25, 1963 Germany West Berlin Delivered several public addresses. June 26, 1963 Ireland Dublin, Wexford, Cork, Galway, Limerick Addressed Parliament and visited ancestral home. June 26–29, 1963 United Kingdom Birch Grove, Sussex Informal visit with Prime Minister Macmillan at his home. June 29–30, 1963 Italy Rome, Naples Met with President Segni, Italian and NATO officials. July 1–2, 1963 Vatican City Audience with Pope Paul VI. July 2, 1963

June 23-July 2 – Kennedy makes the eighth international trip of his presidency.[5] June 23–25 – Visits Cologne, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden, West Germany; also holds meetings with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and other officials. June 26 – Visits West Berlin and delivers his now-famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech advocating representative democracy and capitalism as a replacement for communist regimes around the world.

June 26–29 – Visits Dublin, Wexford, Cork, Galway, and Limerick, Ireland and visits his ancestral home; also addresses the Oireachtas (parliament). June 29–30 – Travels to the United Kingdom for an informal visit with British Harold Macmillan at his home in West Sussex, England. July July 1–2 – Travels to Naples and Rome, Italy, where he meets with Italian President Antonio Segni, and NATO officials. Segni paid tribute to JFK for his Peace Speech and JFK reiterated it. Italy was in a hot debate about whether or not to make a center-left coalition with the Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrats had received monthly payments from the CIA to make sure communists did not win the elections since 1948, and the CIA was against this. Kennedy was for the center-left coalition, and the CIA undermined him by contradicting what he said to Italian leaders in the days following his visit.[7] July 2 – Has an audience with the newly elected Pope Paul VI at the Apostolic Palace in Vatican City. July 24 – President Kennedy meets with a group of Boys Nation senators, including future U.S. President Bill Clinton, at the White House.[8]



April 29, 1963

Jack Moon
Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company
P. O. Box 1475
Los Angeles 7, California

Dear Jack:

You will be getting a special order by courier from our distributor in New Orleans.

I want you to personally supervise this project and make the delivery yourself.

The customer wants all the original art work destroyed when the job is completed.

Call me if you have any problems.

Regards,

Phil

Self Portrait of a Scoundrel

April 29, 1963
Jack Moon
Los Angeles Stationary Company
P. O. Box

Jack [Moon aka Chauncey Holt]: You will be getting a special order by our distributor in New Orleans.

I want you to personally supervise this project delivery yourself.

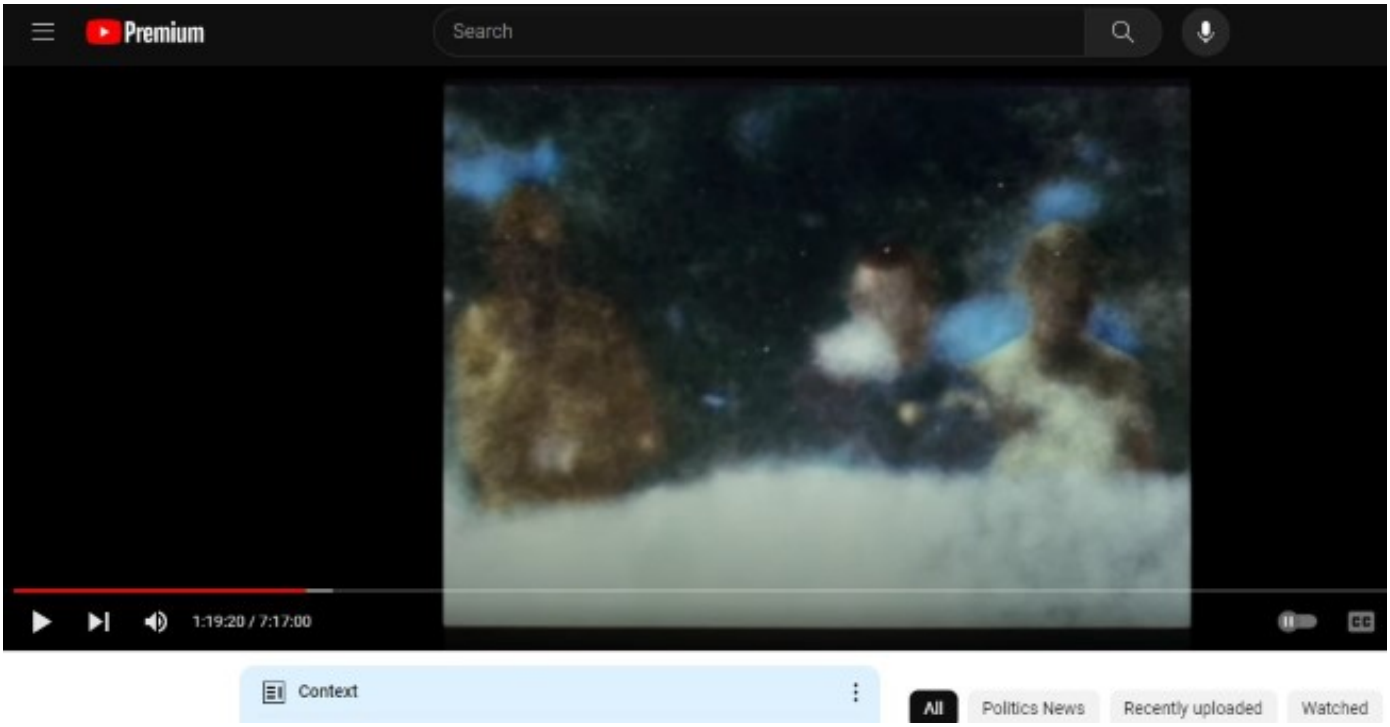
The customer [likely William King Harvey oh wait MAYBE CLAY SHAW!!!!] wants all original art work (probably the originals Holt creates] destroyed when the job is completed.

Call me if you have any problems. - Phil [Twomably Coca-cola and also CIA Mediterranean)

May 4 1963 LHO is moving Judyth into a New Orleans apartment. https://youtu.be/G0XNiu-yutk?si=bd8zXa9U_RGHAvja&t=21442

OR I PUT IT TO YOU THE READER

WAS THE LOS ANGELES STAMP AND STATIONARY SUPPLIES FAKE UNIFORMS AND BADGES HEAED TO EARLE CABELL



Chauncey Marvin Holt - The Tramp
Karyn Holt-Harcourt • 5.2K views
This video project was done to support the admission of Chauncey Holt as being photographed in Dealey Plaza on November 23, 1963...

Duck and Cover

duck and cover, preparedness measure in the United States designed to be a civil-defense response in case of a nuclear attack. The procedure was practiced in the 1950s and ’60s, during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies following World War II. Once the Soviet Union achieved a nuclear capability, U.S. citizens began to prepare for a possible nuclear attack. Among the domestic preparedness measures undertaken by the United States were the construction of fallout shelters and the implementation of air-raid drills in schools and the workplace.

“Duck and cover” emerged as the battle cry of the American domestic preparedness effort during those years. That public-awareness campaign reached the American public, particularly schoolchildren, in the form of a short animated film (1951) depicting a turtle practicing the duck-and-cover emergency response to danger. As soon as he realized an explosion was about to occur, the turtle ducked and covered by withdrawing quickly into his

shell. Likewise, children practiced taking immediate refuge wherever they might be, so that they would be prepared to act in the event of an atomic bomb explosion, which, they were told, would be signaled by a blinding flash of light. For example, the children would duck and cover under their desks if they were in school or against a wall with their heads and faces protected if they were outdoors.

…

Don't ask a question in public unless you know the answer, don't assassinate a public official unless you know what the answer to the loss will be.

https://youtu.be/G0XNiu-yutk?si=slFH3-EJIFbqZSO2&t=20774

The usual group of assassins working together on (here) biological weapons (and at Grace Ranch on aeronautical ones) I think may have been studying IVF by dna strands entering cells and possible surrogate pregnancies. Such a technique by the CIA could produce test subjects of British DNA and plant them in other countries, I assert Barrack Obama Jr.

There are both though. https://youtu.be/G0XNiu-yutk?si=H8i2LPGl_7hyfps3&t=21312 lho has military gear on the third floor and they are filming how militants in Latin American should USE THESE ARMS to fight as insurgents. do these arms make it onto United Fruit Company Boats, or Reaily Coffee Company boats?

https://www.nola.com/entertainment_life/united-fruit-co-building-once-the-height-of-modernity-awaits-its-next-chapter-as-it/article_04b2bff0-e269-11eb-8b44-8b75372f778d.html

Wars aren't always won with conventional weapons. The Greeks famously used a giant wooden horse. Andrew Higgins did it with his eponymous New Orleans-made landing craft.

Then there's Sam Zemurray. He used a banana. Millions of them, actually.

Zemurray, fittingly also known as "Sam the Banana Man," was the Russian-born entrepreneur who, as an enterprising teenager, parlayed the overripe bananas he could buy for a song on the Mobile, Alabama, waterfront into one of the world's largest fruit businesses.

Among other things, history remembers him as a man unafraid to meddle in the politics of small South American and Central American countries — even if that meant destabilizing them or, indeed, staging coups — if that was to his company's benefit.

Whatever else he was, he was one of 20th-century New Orleans' most well-known and influential businessmen and philanthropists.

Zemurray's United Fruit Co. — née Cuyamel Fruit Co. — isn't around anymore, having been absorbed into Chiquita Brands. But its legacy still exists, standing 10 stories tall at 321 St. Charles Ave., at its corner with Union Street.

United Fruit's time on that corner actually predates the building named after it. Initially, the company resided in the old four-story Louisiana Lottery building that had long stood there. But by 1919, United Fruit had become so big, and so spread out in multiple buildings around town, that company leaders decided to bring them all together under one roof.

https://www.nola.com/entertainment_life/united-fruit-co-building-once-the-height-of-modernity-awaits-its-next-chapter-as-it/article_04b2bff0-e269-11eb-8b44-8b75372f778d.html

Judyth Vary Baker retrieved from Spartacus Educational and copied or modified to here

John Simkin and team

Judyth Vary Baker Judyth Vary was born in South Bend, Indiana on 15th May, 1943. She attended Manatee High School where she developed a keen interest in science. Judyth received national attention for her cancer research while still in high school, including guidance from two Nobel Prize winners in biochemistry. After graduating in 1961 Judyth moved to Buffalo where she worked on a cancer research project. Her research at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute continued through to spring of 1963 at the University of Florida.

In 1963 Judyth married Robert Baker and over the next few years the couple had had five children. Judyth Baker also studied for a degree in anthropology at the University of Houston and a degree in creative writing at the University of Central Florida.

Robert Baker divorced Judyth in 1987. She moved to the Netherlands where she was involved in running a small art gallery. Later she established the Lee Harvey Oswald Museum in Haarlem.

In 1999 Judyth privately revealed her involvement in an anti-Castro conspiracy to individuals outside her family and to CBS Sixty Minutes investigators. In late 2000, newsgroups learned who she was and began speculating on what she had to say. She asserted she had been (at first unwittingly) recruited by Dr. Alton Ochsner and Dr. Mary Sherman into a get-Fidel Castro project that had the backing of the CIA and of the Mafia in New Orleans.

In November, 2003 Judyth Baker appeared in the television programme made by Nigel Turner, The Men Who Killed Kennedy: The Love Affair. According to Judyth she was offered a summer medical internship with Dr. Sherman by Ochsner: she accepted, and came to New Orleans in April, 1963. Judyth met Lee Harvey Oswald and became involved on the clandestine side of the research project. Both had unhappy marriages and were attracted to each other. She and Oswald began working together: they were both hired May 10, 1963, at Reily's Coffee Company, which provided cover jobs for them.

According to Judyth she accidentally learned about the clandestine side of the project before Alton Ochsner, who was out of town, was able to steer her to the legitimate side. She then became a willing participant in the project. At the same time, Oswald and Judyth began to fall in love. Neither had a happy marriage (Judyth was recently married to a man who promptly left her alone in New Orleans, and who in other ways neglected her). Oswald became linked to the project, partly to be close to Judyth.

Judyth Baker also met such well-known persons as Guy Bannister and Jack Ruby, as well as several others, for whom she has provided documentation, who are new in the case, including a former Customs officer from Miami who expedited Oswald's passport on 25th June, 1963.

Oswald, who had defected to the Soviet Union and then was able to return without a problem to the United States at the height of the Cold War, obtained his new passport in only 24 hours.

According to Baker, the research into the biological weapon was hidden by using two or more secret mini-labs which were set up when Ochsner's Clinic made a massive move into new facilities in March, 1963. Equipment, animals, etc. were 'misplaced' during the move, the second-largest in the history of New Orleans. The basic project was set up March 23, 1962, using conventional facilities, which then expanded out of the loop for its final phases. Several labs were involved, including a tumor and tissue culture processing mini-lab, at an apartment owned by anti-Castroite Dave Ferrie.

ALTON OCHSNER

CIA researcher at forefront of cancer how to kill with cancer, origins of cancer researcher. Ultra right wing

JUDYTH VARY BAKER

Somehow was the person from unknown details to be a lab student lab aide to Alton Ochhsner and meets Oswald in his home town.

In 1963 Judyth married Robert Baker and over the next few years the couple had had five children. [That] Judyth Baker also studied for a degree in anthropology [similar to Stanley Ann Dunham in Seatle may have been a factor.] at the University of Houston and a degree in creative writing at the University of Central Florida.

MARY S. SHERMAN

Mary Stults Sherman (April 21, 1913 – July 21, 1964) was an American orthopedic surgeon and cancer researcher affiliated with the University of Chicago and the Oschsner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans. Her 1964 murder remains unsolved.

JACK RUBY

Mobster tied to Hoffa and Teamsters Chicago Yiddish Mafia, recruited by Nixon in 1946 for MKULTRA, silences lHO in Dallas jail, will give Dorothy Killgallen and interview the see will die and her notes gone.

REILY'S COFFEE COMPANY

William B. Reily began his career in the grocery and packaged goods business in the late 1870s as a country store clerk in Bastrop, LA. After spending eight years in that position, Reily decided to open his own retail grocery store. Only two years later, Reily moved 25 miles south to Monroe, LA where he started the Southern Grocery Company, Inc., a wholesale grocery business. During this time he noticed the popularity of his coffee products and realized that he could create a profitable coffee roasting business. After 14 years of building and running his successful wholesale business in Monroe, Reily moved to New Orleans to start what would become the Reily Foods Company.

[Big NWO investments year] On December 11, 1902, Reily and his partners began their coffee roasting, grinding and distributing company in New Orleans.

DAVID FERRIE

David Ferrie was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on 28th March, 1918. a Roman Catholic, Ferrie attended St. Mary's Seminary, where he studied for the priesthood. Later he spent several years at the St. Charles Seminary in Carthagena, Ohio. He suffered from alopecia praecox, which left him with no body hair.

In 1944 Ferrie left the priesthood and after obtaining a pilot's license he began teaching aeronautics at Cleveland's Benedictine High School. Later he moved to New Orleans where he worked as a pilot for Eastern Air Lines until losing his job in Augst, 1961. He also worked as a pilot instructor for the Civil Air Patrol in Louisiana where he met Lee Harvey Oswald.

Ferrie had right-wing political views and was a strong opponent of Fidel Castro and his government in Cuba. In the early 1960s he was an associate of Guy Bannister and Carlos Bringuier. According to Judyth Baker Ferrie worked with Dr. Alton Ochsner and Dr. Mary Sherman in a CIA secret project to kill Castro. This involved creating the means to insure Castro developed cancer. In 1963 Ferrie and Guy Bannister began working for the lawyer G. Wray Gill and his client, Carlos Marcello. This involved attempts to block Marcello's deportation to Guatemala.

GUY BANISTER

Guy Banister was born in Monroe, Louisiana, on March 7, 1901. After studying at the Louisiana State University he joined the Monroe Police Department.

In 1934, Banister joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Originally based in Indianapolis, he later moved to New York City where he was involved in the investigation of the American Communist Party. J. Edgar Hoover was impressed by Banister's work and in 1938 he was promoted to run the FBI unit in Butte, Montana. He also served in Oklahoma City, Minneapolis and Chicago before he retired from the FBI in 1954.

Banister moved back to Louisiana and in January 1955 became *Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department* where he was given the task of investigating organized crime and corruption within the police force. It later emerged that he was also involved in looking at the role that left-wing political activists were playing in the struggle for black civil rights in New Orleans.

Banister developed extreme right-wing views and worked as an investigator for the Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee. He also published the racist Louisiana Intelligence Digest. Banister had a deep hatred of the civil rights movement and believed that the policy of racial integration was part of a a plan formulated by Joseph Stalin to create racial conflict in America. https://spartacus-educational.com/JFKferrie.htm

After leaving the New Orleans Police Department, Banister established his own private detective agency, Guy Banister Associates, Inc. at 434 Balter Building. In June 1960, Banister moved his office to 531 Lafayette Street on the ground floor of the Newman Building.[16] Around the corner but located in the same building, with a different entrance, was the address 544 Camp Street, which would later be found stamped on Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets distributed by Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin of President John F. Kennedy. The Newman Building housed militant anti-Castro groups, including the Cuban Revolutionary Council (October 1961 to February 1962), as well as Sergio Arcacha Smith's Crusade to Free Cuba Committee.

A 1959 Guy Banister Associates Yellow Pages advertisement, New Orleans Telephone Directory 1959 Guy Banister Associates, Inc. Yellow Pages advertisement, New Orleans Telephone Directory. Banister was implicated in a 1961 raid on a munitions depot in Houma, Louisiana, in which "various weapons, grenades and ammunition were stolen ... which were reportedly seen stacked in Banister's back room by several witnesses." The New Orleans States-Item newspaper reported an allegation that Banister served as a munitions supplier for the 1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion and continued to deal weapons from his office until 1963.

In 1962, Banister allegedly dispatched an associate, Maurice Brooks Gatlin — legal counsel of Banister's "Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean" — to Paris to deliver a suitcase containing $200,000 for the French OAS.[citation needed] In 1963, Banister and anti-Castro activist David Ferrie began working for a lawyer named G. Wray Gill and his client, New Orleans Mafia boss Carlos Marcello. This involved attempts to block Marcello's deportation to Guatemala.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_Banister

EARLE CABELL

Earle Cabell was a Texas politician who served as mayor of Dallas, Texas. Cabell was mayor at the time of the assassination of United States President John F. Kennedy and was later a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Cabell was the youngest of four sons of the then former Dallas Mayor Ben E. Cabell and also the grandson of the former Dallas Mayor William L. Cabell. He was the brother of Charles Cabell, who was deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1953 to 1962.

Assassination of Kennedy - Cabell and his wife met United States President John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy at Love Field on the morning of November 22, 1963.[2] Cabell's wife reported that while riding in Kennedy's motorcade through Dealey Plaza, she observed "a rather long looking thing" sticking out of a window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the first shot.[3] After receiving word from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was the subject of a death threat, Cabell was guarded by police when he traveled to Washington, D.C. to attend Kennedy's funeral and also upon his return to Dallas.

One version of John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy theories, the "**Renegade CIA Clique**" theory, implicates Cabell and other alleged conspirators, including CIA officials *James Jesus Angleton, William King Harvey, and Cabell's brother Charles Cabell*. This theory claims that Earle Cabell re-routed Kennedy's motorcade as a favor to his brother. - Wikipedia

CLAY SHAW

Clay LaVergne Shaw was an American businessman, military officer, and part-time contact of the Domestic Contact Service of the CIA. Shaw is best known for being the only person brought to trial for involvement in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Wikipedia Born: March 17, 1913, Kentwood, LA Died: August 15, 1974, New Orleans, LA. Personal freinds of Judyth, LHO, and others.

Mark Lane who is a Super Conspiracy Theorist like Ed Donegan Ted Gunderson and Jen Moore and James DIEuginio link many grouped unanswered questions together

Mark Lane

Mark Lane From Wikipedia The Free Encyclopedia supported by donors and automatic small requring donations setup by uses of the encyclopedia

Ed Donegan (myself) finds his views of a Superconspirach of frameing Oswlad, the CIA at Jonestown, MLK and RFK, JFK as ongoing conspiracy.

He interviewed Lee Bowers very close to the time Lee Bowers died in a one car automobile accident and data later emerging in particular from Chauncey Marvin Holt, photographic and other documantary evidence emerging since the asssation support the statments Lee Bowers was making about assasinins in an Oldsmobile in the Trainyard operation with several other vehicles and a falsh of light such as the latent images of Badge Men .

Mark Lane (February 24, 1927 – May 10, 2016) was an American attorney, New York state legislator, civil rights activist, and Vietnam war-crimes investigator. Sometimes referred to as a gadfly,[1][2][3][4] Lane is best known as a leading researcher, author, and conspiracy theorist[5] on the assassination of United States President John F. Kennedy. From his 1966 number-one bestselling critique of the Warren Commission, *Rush to Judgment*,[6][*better source needed*] to *Last Word: My Indictment of the CIA in the Murder of JFK*, published in 2011, Lane wrote at least four major works on the JFK assassination and no fewer than ten books overall.

Early career[edit]

Mark Lane was born in The Bronx, New York,[7] the son of Harry Arnold and Elizabeth Levin (Levin was changed to Lane in the 1920s), and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He served in United States Army after World War II from 1945 to 1946 and was stationed in Austria. After attending Long Island University, he received a Bachelor of Laws from Brooklyn Law School in 1951.[8][9][3] As a law student, Lane was the administrative assistant to the National Lawyers Guild and orchestrated a fund-raising event at Town Hall in New York City that featured American folk singer Pete Seeger.

Following his admission to the New York bar in 1951, Lane established a practice with Seymour Ostrow in East Harlem. Although Lane acquired a reputation as "a defender of the poor and oppressed," Ostrow later asserted that Lane was "motivated more by his ambition and quest for publicity than any dedication to a cause or concern for the interest of his clients." The partnership dissolved in the late 1950s.[10]

In 1959, Lane helped found the Reform Democrat movement within the New York Democratic Party. He was elected with the support of Eleanor Roosevelt and presidential candidate John F. Kennedy[*clarification needed*] to the New York Legislature in 1960. During his own campaign, he also managed the New York City area's campaign for Kennedy's 1960 presidential bid.[11] He was a member of the New York State Assembly (New York County's 10th District, encompassing East Harlem and Yorkville, where Lane resided) in 1961 and 1962.[12] In the legislature, Lane spent considerable time working to abolish capital punishment. Lane promised to serve for only one term, and then manage the campaign for his replacement—which he did.

In June 1961, during the civil rights movement, Lane was the only sitting legislator to be arrested for opposing segregation as a Freedom Rider.[13] In 1962, he ran for Congress in the Democratic primary and lost.[14] In the 1968 presidential election, Lane appeared on the ballot as a third party vice-presidential candidate, running on the Freedom and Peace Party ticket (an offshoot of the Peace and Freedom Party) with Dick Gregory.

Kennedy assassination[edit]

Warren Commission[edit]

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Lane wrote a letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren on December 17, 1963 requesting that the Warren Commission give consideration to appointing defense counsel to advocate for Lee Harvey Oswald's rights, and enclosed a 10,000 word "brief" that he had submitted for publication.[15][16] Published less than four weeks after the assassination, Lane's article in the December 19 issue of *National Guardian*, "Oswald Innocent? A Lawyer's Brief", attempted to rebut various assertions made by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade regarding the assassination and to offer a defense of Oswald.[15][1] Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, reached out to Lane after reading the article.[1]

In December, Lane travelled to Dallas to question Oswald's family, and three days later suggested to Marguerite Oswald that she sue the city of Dallas for the death of her son. Lane said: "It would be an attempt to give Lee Oswald in death what he could not obtain life—a fair trial."[17] Marguerite Oswald announced on January 14 that she had hired Lane to represent her son before the Warren Commission.[18] After Lane notified the commission that he had been retained by Marguerite Oswald to represent her deceased son, the Commission's general counsel J. Lee Rankin replied: "The Commission does not believe that it would be useful or desirable to permit an attorney representing Lee Harvey Oswald to have access to the investigative materials within the possession of the Commission or to participate in any hearings to be conducted by the Commission."[16][19] Although Warren reversed that position with a statement released on February 25 that said Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, had been appointed by the Commission to represent the interests of Oswald, Lane remarked that he still considered himself to be Oswald's counsel.[19]

Lane testified before the Warren Commission on March 4, 1964 and again on July 2, 1964.[20] In his March 4 testimony,[21] Lane testified that he had contacted witness Helen Markham some time within the five days preceding his appearance before the Commission and that she had described Tippit's killer to him as "short, a little on the heavy side, and his hair was somewhat bushy".[22] He added, "I think it is fair to state that an accurate description of Oswald would be average height, quite slender with thin and receding hair."[22]

At the beginning of April, Marguerite Oswald asked Lane for a copy of his report, asked him to stop any organized effort on behalf of her son through his Citizens Committee of Inquiry, and terminated his representation.[23]

During the July 2 hearing, exchanges between Lane and Warren were often heated.[20] After Lane reiterated his request to appear before the Commission as Oswald's counsel, Warren reminded him that the Commission had already denied his request to act as counsel, explaining that Marina Oswald was Lee Harvey Oswald's legal representative and that she was already represented by counsel.[24] In addressing the assertion that Markham's description of Tippit's killer was not consistent with the appearance of Oswald, the Warren Commission stated that they had reviewed the telephone transcript in which she was alleged to have made it.[25][26] The Commission wrote: "A review of the complete transcript has satisfied the Commission that Mrs. Markham strongly reaffirmed her positive identification of Oswald and denied having described the killer as short, stocky and having bushy hair."[27] As a result of this, Lane was called to reappear before the Warren Commission in July 1964. Warren told Lane that the commission had "every reason to doubt the truthfulness" of some of his testimony due to the appearance of his misrepresentation of what Markham told him.[28][29]

Chief Justice Warren had only contempt for Lane. According to biographer Ed Cray, Warren deemed Lane "a publicity seeker who played fast and loose with the subject." Warren maintained prior to his death that the Commission had investigated all leads and left no witness unheard.[30]

Lane's work on the assassination prompted Bertrand Russell to rally support for the formation of a *Who Killed Kennedy Committee* in Britain.[31]

In 1975, Lane became the director of the Citizens Commission of Inquiry (CCI), which challenged the veracity of official accounts of the assassination.[32]

Rush to Judgment[edit]

Lane's critique of the Warren Commission, *Rush to Judgment*, was published in 1966. The book became a number one best seller and spent 29 weeks on the *New York Times* best-seller list.[33] It was adapted into a documentary film in 1967. *Rush to Judgment* criticizes in detail the work and conclusions of the Warren Commission. Lane questions, among other things, the Warren Commission conclusion that three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository and focuses on the witnesses who had recounted seeing or hearing shots coming from the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza. Lane questions whether Oswald was guilty of the murder of policeman J.D. Tippit shortly after the Kennedy murder. Lane also states that none of the Warren Commission firearm experts were able to duplicate Oswald's shooting feat.[34]

At a news conference a few months after the release of the book, Texas Governor John Connally described Lane as "journalistic scavanger".[35] Lane responded that Connally had showed "an abysmal ignorance to the implications of his own testimony" and was seeking to "bring back the days of McCarthyism.[35]

According to former KGB officer Vasili Mitrokhin in his 1999 book *The Sword and the Shield*, the KGB helped finance Lane's research on *Rush to Judgment* without the author's knowledge.[36] The KGB allegedly used journalist Genrikh Borovik as a contact and provided Lane with $2000 for research and travel in 1964.[14][37] Lane called the allegation "an outright lie" and wrote, "Neither the KGB nor any person or organization associated with it ever made any contribution to my work."[38]

Other books Lane wrote on the topic[edit]

Lane later wrote *A Citizen's Dissent*, documenting his response to the Warren Commission's findings on the Kennedy assassination. He also wrote the first screenplay of the 1973 film *Executive Action* (starring Burt Lancaster and Robert Ryan), with Donald Freed. Lane's associate, Steve Jaffe, was supervising producer and credited with supplying much of the research material for the film.[39] Lane asserted in his 1991 book *Plausible Denial* that he only worked on the first draft of the screenplay which was ultimately credited to Dalton Trumbo. He noted that he collaborated with Donald Freed on it and after seeing subsequent drafts, they complained both privately to the producer and publicly at press conferences, pointing out errors in the work.[40]

In 1991, Lane described *Plausible Denial* as his "last word" on the subject and told Patricia Holt of the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "I'll never write another sentence about the (JFK) assassination".[41] In November 2011, Lane published a third major book on the JFK assassination titled *Last Word: My Indictment of the CIA in the Murder of JFK*.[42]

Liberty Lobby appeal trial[edit]

Lane represented the political advocacy group Liberty Lobby as an attorney when the group was sued over an article in *The Spotlight* newspaper implicating E. Howard Hunt (a convicted Watergate burglar) in the Kennedy assassination. Hunt sued for defamation and was awarded $650,000 in damages. Lane successfully had this judgment reversed on appeal.[43]

This case became the basis for Lane's book *Plausible Denial*. In the book, Lane claimed that he convinced the jury that Hunt was involved in the JFK assassination, but mainstream news accounts asserted that some jurors decided the case on the issue of whether *The Spotlight* had acted with actual malice.[44] Lane represented Willis Carto after Carto lost control of the Institute for Historical Review in 1993.[45]

Random House suit[edit]

In 1995, Lane lost a defamation suit against book publisher Random House, which used the caption "Guilty of Misleading the American Public" under a photo of Lane in an advertisement for Gerald Posner's *Case Closed*.[5] He sought $10 million in damages for disparagement of his integrity and the unauthorized use of his photograph.[5] Lane was rebuked by Judge Royce C. Lamberth of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, who said: "A conspiracy theory warrior outfitted with Lane's acerbic tongue and pen should not expect immunity from an occasional, constrained chastisement."[5] [46]A similar suit filed by Robert J. Groden against Random House was dismissed the previous year by a federal judge in New York.[47][48]

Vietnam War crimes investigations[edit]

In 1970, Lane involved himself in several war crime inquiries being conducted primarily by antiwar organizations such as the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam Citizens Commission of Inquiry and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Lane used his contacts and raised funds to support these events, including what would become the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam National Veterans Inquiry and the VVAWs Winter Soldier Investigation. National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam and VVAW had originally combined their efforts toward the production of one large war crime investigation, and Lane was initially invited to join the organizing steering committee. Lane suggested the Winter Soldier name, based on Thomas Paine's description of the "summer soldiers" at Valley Forge shrinking from service to their country in a time of crisis. Lane would often travel with fellow activist Jane Fonda to antiwar speaking engagements and fundraising rallies. Lane was also writing a book, *Conversations with Americans*, a collection of interviews with US servicemen about war crimes in the Vietnam War.

Lane's close association with the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam and VVAW would be short lived. Tod Ensign recalled

> It was a mistake to think that celebrities like Jane Fonda and Mark Lane who were used to operating as free agents would submit to the discipline of a steering committee. We should have placed them, instead, on an advisory panel where their visibility and political and money contacts would have been used without having to tangle with them on broader strategic and tactical questions.[49]

National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam staffers criticized Lane as being arrogant and sensationalistic, and said the book he was writing had "shoddy reporting in it". National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam leaders refused to work with Lane further and gave the VVAW leaders a "Lane or us" ultimatum. VVAW did not wish to lose the monetary support of Lane and Fonda, so the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam split from the project. The following month, after caustic reviews of Lane's book by authors and a Vietnam expert, VVAW also distanced itself from Lane.[50]

James Reston Jr., in the *Saturday Review*, calls Lane's book disreputable, in that all of the reports contained in it are admittedly unverified, and lean toward the salacious. "Lane makes no pretense of distinguishing between fact and a soldier's talent for embellishment", Reston observed. Commenting on the book's redeeming social value, Reston added that "it would be to show that a pattern of atrocities exists in Vietnam, proving that while My Lai was larger, it was not unique. This needs to be demonstrated, since the Pentagon continues to insist that My Lai was an isolated case. But the effort will have to be left to more responsible parties, like the National Veterans Inquiry."[51] A review of Lane's book by Neil Sheehan in the *New York Times Book Review* claimed that four of the 32 servicemen interviewed by Lane for the book had misrepresented their military service, according to the Defense Department. Lane responded to Sheehan's inquiries by stating that the Defense Department is the least reliable of all sources for verification of atrocity accounts and that verification of simple facts about the interviewees was "not relevant." Sheehan called Lane's book irresponsible, concluding that, "Some of the horror tales in this book are undoubtedly true", and the "men who now run the military establishment cannot conduct a credible investigation... But until the country does summon up the courage to convene a responsible inquiry, we probably deserve the Mark Lanes."[52] Because of Sheehan's review, Simon and Schuster reneged on the contract for the book. When Lane disproved Sheehan's charges, they were forced to settle with him.[53]

The controversial book reviews caused concern in the VVAW leadership, as Andrew E. Hunt notes,

> Sheehan's exposé had placed VVAW leaders in a difficult position. Lane's involvement with the planning of the Winter Soldier Investigation had been extensive. His legal and financial assistance had proven invaluable. Few VVAWers doubted his sincerity or devotion to the effort. Yet they feared associating with Lane could tarnish months of difficult work. "Then the question became, 'How do we protect our integrity?'" recalled Joe Urgo, "'How do we separate ourselves from this guy?'" Organizers hoped Lane would maintain a low profile. Their wishes were fulfilled.[54]

VVAW veterans involved with the WSI event then realized they needed to take control, and insisted that there be no more interference from the likes of Lane. A new, all-veteran steering committee was formed without Lane. Ultimately, the WSI was an event produced by veterans only, without the need of civilians such as Lane and Fonda.[55]

Assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.[edit]

Lane wrote *Murder In Memphis* with Dick Gregory (previously titled *Code Name Zorro*, after the CIA's code name for King) about the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., in which he alleged a conspiracy and government coverup.[56] Lane represented James Earl Ray, King's alleged assassin, before the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) inquiry in 1978. The HSCA said of Lane in its report, "Many of the allegations of conspiracy that the committee investigated were first raised by Mark Lane". He wrote an audio docudrama, *Trial of James Earl Ray*, that was broadcast on KPFK on April 3, 1978, casting doubt on Ray's guilt [57] Lane was Ray's lawyer for a time. He alleged that Ray was an innocent pawn in a government plot.[3]

Peoples Temple[edit]

Engagement and work for the Peoples Temple[edit]

In 1978, Lane began to represent the Peoples Temple. Temple leader Jim Jones hired Lane and Donald Freed to help make the case of what it alleged to be a "grand conspiracy" by intelligence agencies against the Peoples Temple. Jones told Lane he wanted to "pull an Eldridge Cleaver", referring to the fugitive Black Panther who was able to return to the United States after repairing his reputation.[58]:440

In September 1978, Lane visited Jonestown, spoke to Jonestown residents, provided support for the theory that intelligence agencies conspired against Jonestown and drew parallels between Martin Luther King Jr. and Jim Jones. Lane then held press conferences stating that "none of the charges" against the Temple "are accurate or true" and that there was a "massive conspiracy" against the Temple by "intelligence organizations," naming the CIA, FBI, FCC and the U.S. Post Office. Though Lane represented himself as disinterested, the Temple paid Lane $6,000 per month to help generate such theories.[58]:440–441 Regarding the effect of the work of Lane and Freed upon Temple members, Temple member Annie Moore wrote that "Mom and Dad have probably shown you the latest about the conspiracy information that Mark Lane, the famous attorney in the ML King case and Don Freed the other famous author in the Kennedy case have come up with regarding activities planned against us—Peoples

Temple."[59]:282 Another Temple member, Carolyn Layton, wrote that Don Freed told them that "anything this drug out could be nothing less than conspiracy".[59]:272

Jonestown tragedy[edit]

Lane was present in Jonestown during the evening of November 18, 1978, and witnessed or heard part of the events claiming at least 408 lives (out of a total recount of 915 carried out five days later); these events involved a collective suicide and murder by cyanide poisoning and were compounded by the murder of Congressman Leo Ryan and four others at a nearby airstrip.[60] For months before that tragedy, Jones frequently created fear among members by stating that the CIA and other intelligence agencies were conspiring with "capitalist pigs" to destroy Jonestown and harm its members.[61] This included mentions of CIA involvement in the address Jones gave the day before the arrival of Congressman Ryan.[62]

During the visit of Congressman Ryan, Lane helped represent the Temple along with its other attorney, Charles R. Garry, who was furious with Lane for holding numerous press conferences and alleging the existence of conspiracies against the Peoples Temple.[63] Garry was also displeased with Lane for making a veiled threat that the Temple might move to the Soviet Union in a letter to Congressman Ryan.[64]

Late in the afternoon of November 18, two men wielding rifles approached Lane and Garry, who had earlier been sent to a small wooden house by Jones.[65] It is not clear whether the gunmen were sent to kill Lane and Garry, but one of the gunmen recognized Garry as an attorney in a trial that the gunman had attended.[65] After a relatively friendly exchange, the men informed Garry and Lane that they were going to "commit revolutionary suicide" to "expose this racist and fascist society".[65] The gunmen then gave Garry and Lane directions to exit Jonestown.[65] Garry and Lane then sneaked into the jungle, where they hid and called a temporary truce while the tragedy unfolded.[66]

On a tape made while members committed suicide by ingesting cyanide-poisoned punch, the reason given by Jones to commit suicide was consistent with Jones's previously stated conspiracy theories of intelligence organizations allegedly conspiring against the Temple, that men would "parachute in here on us", "shoot some of our innocent babies" and "they'll torture our children, they'll torture some of our people here, they'll torture our seniors".[67] Parroting Jones's prior statements that hostile forces would convert captured children to fascism, one temple member states, "[T]he ones that they take captured, they're gonna just let them grow up and be dummies".[67]

After the tragedy[edit]

Lane later wrote a book about the tragedy, *The Strongest Poison*.[68] Lane reported hearing automatic weapon fire and presumes that U.S. forces killed Jonestown survivors.[69] While Lane blames Jones and Peoples Temple leadership for the deaths at Jonestown, he also claims that U.S. officials exacerbated the possibility of violence by employing *agents provocateurs*.[69] For example, Lane claimed that Temple attorney (and later defector) Timothy Stoen, who, Lane alleged, had repeatedly prompted the Temple to take radical action before defecting, "had evidently led three lives", one of those being a government informant or agent.[70]

Later career and death[edit]

Lane is the author of the 1970 book *Arcadia* in which he details the effort to prove that James Joseph Richardson, a black migrant worker in Florida, had been falsely accused of killing his seven children. He was convicted of the murders through corrupt means used by the authorities involved. Richardson had been on death row for almost five years for the crimes, escaping execution by virtue of the Furman v. Georgia Supreme Court decision. Nineteen years after the book was published he received a hearing in which the charges were dropped thanks to the interventions of Lane and Miami's then- prosecutor, Janet Reno.[71] Richardson was released from prison after 21 years, and Richardson's babysitter, though suffering from dementia, later confessed to the murders.[72][71]

Lane resided in Charlottesville, Virginia.[73] He continued to practice law and lectured on many subjects, especially the importance of the United States Constitution (mainly the Bill Of Rights and the First Amendment) and civil rights.

At the annual Law Library of Congress and American Bar Association Law Day symposium 2001, on the question, "Who are the paradigms for the lawyer as reformer in American culture?", Mark Lane was one of the twelve legal figures featured by panel moderator, Bernard Hibbitts, professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.[74]

On May 10, 2016, Lane died of a heart attack at his home in Charlottesville at the age of 89.[75]

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- The Lane Law Firm
- Appearances on C-SPAN

AMERICANS FOR INNOVATION JUNE 12, 20219:50 AM PROOF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HELPED BRITISH SABOTEURS AND AMERICAN TRAITORS TAKEOVER AMERICA IN 1902

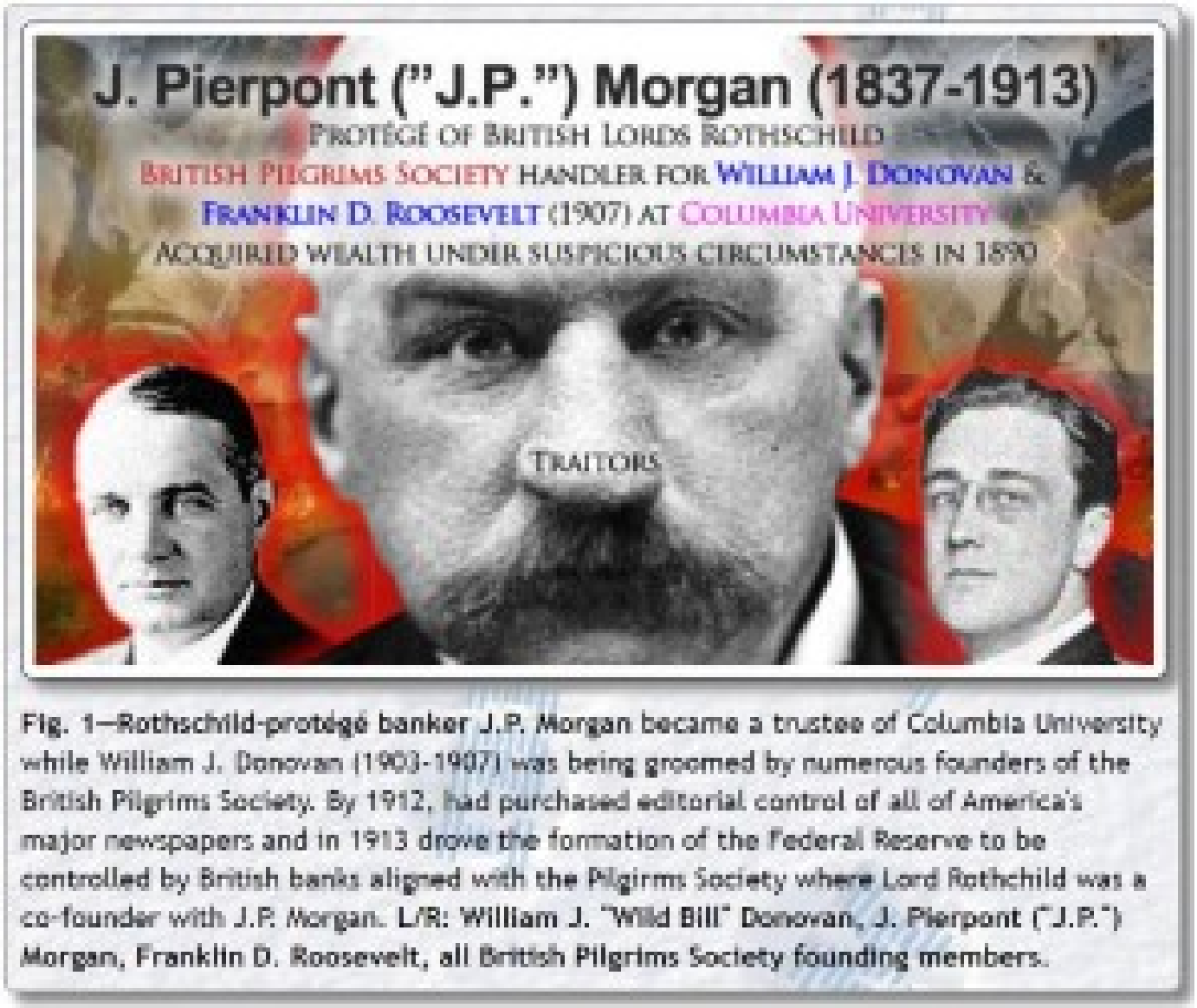
J. Pierpont ("J.P.") Morgan (1837-1913)
PROTÉGÉ OF BRITISH LORDS ROTHSCHILD
BRITISH PILGRIMS SOCIETY HANDLER FOR WILLIAM J. DONOVAN &
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1907) AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
ACQUIRED WEALTH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN 1890
TRAITORS
Fig. 1—Rothschild-protégé banker J.P. Morgan became a trustee of Columbia University while William J. Donovan (1903-1907) was being groomed by numerous founders of the British Pilgrims Society. By 1912, had purchased editorial control of all of America's major newspapers and in 1913 drove the formation of the Federal Reserve to be controlled by British banks aligned with the Pilgirms Society where Lord Rothschild was a co-founder with J.P. Morgan. L/R: William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, J. Pierpont ("J.P.") Morgan, Franklin D. Roosevelt, all British Pilgrims Society founding members.

Fig. I—Rothschild-protégé banker J.P. Morgan became a trustee of Columbia University while William J. Donovan (1903-1907) was being groomed by numerous founders of the British Pilgrims Society. By 1912, had purchased editorial control of all of America's major newspapers and in 1913 drove the formation of the Federal Reserve to be controlled by British banks aligned with the Pilgirms Society where Lord Rothschild was a co-founder with J.P. Morgan. L/R: William J. 'Wild Bill" Donovan, J. Pierpont ("J.P.") Morgan, Franklin D. Roosevelt, all British Pilgrims Society founding members.

https://aim4truth.org/2021/06/12/proof-columbia-university-helped-british-saboteurs-and-american-traitors-takeover-america-in-1902/